

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

E. DANA DURAND, DIRECTOR

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BULLETIN 106

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SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION  
OF COTTON

FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1909



WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1909

# BULLETINS OF THE PERMANENT CENSUS.

1. Geographical distribution of population.
2. Cotton ginned in the United States: 1899 to 1902.
- \*3. Street and electric railways.
4. A discussion of increase of population.
- \*5. Central electric light and power stations.
6. Mineral industries of Porto Rico.
7. Estimates of population of the larger cities: 1901, 1902, 1903.
8. Negroes in the United States.
9. Mines and quarries.
- \*10. Cotton ginned in the United States: 1899 to 1903.
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12. The executive civil service of the United States.
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14. Proportion of the sexes in the United States.
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17. Telephones and telegraphs: 1902.
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- \*19. Cotton ginned in the United States: 1900 to 1904.
20. Statistics of cities, population of over 25,000: 1902 and 1903.
21. Commercial valuation of railway operating property: 1904.
22. Proportion of children in the United States.
23. Census statistics of teachers.
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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR;  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,

*Washington, D. C., November 15, 1909.*

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith Census Bulletin 106, containing a report on the supply and distribution of cotton in the United States for the year ending August 31, 1909. The statistics were collected and compiled under the supervision of Mr. William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures, assisted by Mr. Daniel C. Roper, expert special agent.

The report was authorized by a joint resolution of Congress, approved February 9, 1905, and forms the complement to the report on production, compiled from the returns of the ginner. It is the fifth of the series and completes the statistics collected by this office relative to the cotton crop of 1908. The report is presented in three divisions: (1) The supply of cotton in the United States for the year ending August 31, 1909, and the distribution of the same, including statistics of imports and exports of cotton and cotton goods, spindles, cotton consumed, and stocks distributed according to actual holders; (2) the latest available data regarding the industry in foreign countries; and (3) the commercial and industrial importance of American cotton.

Very respectfully,

*E. Dana Durand*

*Director.*

HON. CHARLES NAGEL,  
*Secretary of Commerce and Labor.*

# SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON.

(FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1909.)

By DANIEL C. ROPER.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

The following summary shows, under certain general headings, the supply of cotton in the United States for the past year and the distribution of this supply. Detailed figures are presented elsewhere in the report.

TABLE 1.—SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1909.

SUPPLY.		Running bales. <sup>1</sup>
Total.....		15, 312, 885
Stocks held September 1, 1908.....		1, 236, 058
By manufacturers in cotton-growing states.....		112, 471
By manufacturers in all other states.....		481, 713
By transportation companies.....		72, 186
In warehouses and compresses.....		444, 626
By merchants, buyers, cotton-seed-oil mills, and ginnerers.....		72, 223
By producers.....		52, 839
Cotton grown in 1908 returned as ginned after August 31, 1908.....		13, 029, 902
Cotton grown in 1909 returned as ginned before September 1, 1909.....		388, 242
Net imports, year ending August 31, 1909.....		165, 451
To balance distribution.....		493, 232
DISTRIBUTION.		
Total.....		15, 312, 885
Cotton consumed.....		5, 240, 719
By manufacturers in cotton-growing states.....		2, 553, 797
By manufacturers in all other states.....		2, 686, 922
Cotton destroyed by fire.....		14, 557
Cotton exported.....		8, 574, 024
Stocks held September 1, 1909.....		1, 483, 585
By manufacturers in cotton-growing states.....		186, 458
By manufacturers in all other states.....		720, 639
By transportation companies.....		165, 642
In warehouses and compresses.....		325, 099
By merchants, buyers, cotton-seed-oil mills, and ginnerers.....		59, 226
By producers.....		26, 521

<sup>1</sup> Statistics of foreign cotton have been reduced to equivalent 500-pound bales.

## SOURCES OF THE DATA.

The data for the statistics of cotton grown are collected by local agents of the Census Bureau who canvass the ginneries. Those for the statistics of cotton consumed, of stocks held, and of cotton destroyed by fire are secured by these local agents in the cotton-growing states, while in all other states the data are collected by correspondence and by special agents who canvass the important mill centers. Owing to the impracticability of making a house-to-house canvass, stocks in the possession of merchants, buyers, and growers include some estimates made by the canvassing agents. In order to avoid duplication, stocks at ports, generally known as "port stocks," have been distributed according to the classes of holders named in the table. The statistics for imports and exports are compiled from reports of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.

## SUPPLY.

According to the statistics of Table 1, the supply of cotton in the United States for the year ending August 31, 1909, was 15,312,885 running bales as compared with 13,358,707 for 1908 and 15,025,720 for 1907. This marked gain of 1,954,178 bales as compared with 1908 is due mainly to the large crop of the year last named, 2,106,249 bales larger than that of the previous year, although there was also an increase in the quantity of cotton imported. The consumption of cotton in this country during the year ending August 31, 1909, was 701,629 bales more than during the preceding year, and the exports about 1,000,000 bales more. The stocks of cotton in this country at the close of August amounted to 1,483,585 bales compared with 1,236,058 bales on the corresponding date of the previous year. Stocks held by manufacturers in the cotton-growing states show an increase from 112,471 bales to 186,458 bales, and in all other states from 481,713 bales to 720,639 bales. The holdings of transportation companies this year are approximately 93,000 bales in excess of last year, but the stocks in warehouses and compresses, and those held by producers, merchants, etc., all show losses, the aggregate amounting to about 159,000 bales.

It will be observed that the statistics relative to the supply of cotton presented in Table 1 fail, by 493,232 bales, to balance with those presented for the distribution, and this discrepancy is shown in the table under the heading "To balance distribution." As there are so many agencies and holders to be canvassed in collecting the statistics on the supply and distribution of cotton, and as numerous conditions exist which tend to create discrepancies, it is not surprising that a difference should be revealed by the balance sheet. Among the factors responsible for this condition may

be named the following: (1) The inclusion of rebaled samples, commonly called "city crop;" (2) the lack of uniformity on the part of manufacturers in returning stocks, since, notwithstanding the endeavors made to impress all holders of cotton with the necessity of returning stocks in accordance with census schedules, slight duplications may result from manufacturers reporting in their stocks cotton held for them in independent warehouses, which may also be returned by the managers of these places of storage; and (3) an understatement by ginners and delinters of the quantity of cotton produced, due largely to the inability of these agencies to estimate accurately the quantity of cotton remaining to be ginned and the quantity of linters to be saved from reginning cotton seed at the time of the March canvass for production.

It is impossible to state, with any degree of assurance, how much any one or all of these factors contribute to the discrepancy. The amount of error to be charged to each will no doubt vary in different seasons, but a considerable part of the discrepancy between the figures for supply and those for distribution will always be attributable to the first cause. Between the time a bale of cotton leaves the ginney and the time when it reaches the consumer it is "sampled" a number of times—that is, small quantities of the fiber are extracted from the bale by successive bidders for use in determining its value, and these samples, with cotton otherwise removed from the original package, are rebaled and counted in the statistics of exports, consumption, and stocks. A system using for its basis of supply an enumeration at the gineries, before any samples have been removed, does not include this cotton, and its inclusion in the statistics of distribution is a source of duplication. The amount of this rebaled cotton will vary in different seasons from 100,000 to 200,000 bales, depending upon the size of the crop, as well as on other conditions.

The plan of collecting reports of cotton production through the ginners not only results in reliable statistics, if full returns are secured, but enables a segregation with regard to the year of growth and the locality where grown not possible under other systems; furthermore, the reports of production collected in this way, showing the crop of the preceding year, are issued as early as April 1, a saving in time of some five months over the commercial system, through which full reports can not be secured until after August 31, the close of the commercial year. Again, by obtaining full reports of cotton ginned to specified dates during the season, it is possible to make comparisons of the statistics of one year with those for the same date in previous years, and thus to judge of the volume of successive crops with a degree of accuracy not otherwise possible. The report on cotton production, compiled from the returns of ginners, and its complement, that on the supply and

distribution of cotton, become mutual checks on each other.

*Imports.*—The imports of raw cotton, by countries, for selected years from 1890 to 1909, are shown in the following table:

TABLE 2.—Imports of raw cotton (500-pound bales), by countries from which imported: 1890 to 1909.

[The statistics in this table are for the year ending August 31, with the exception of those for 1890, 1895, 1900, and 1905, which are for the year ending June 30.]

YEAR.	Total.	Egypt.	United Kingdom.	Peru.	Other countries.
1909.....	170,069	132,882	17,190	11,969	8,028
1908.....	143,490	122,170	10,379	5,917	5,024
1907.....	228,793	168,122	19,726	7,619	33,326
1906.....	133,405	105,697	17,754	6,397	3,557
1905.....	121,017	104,873	8,853	5,439	1,852
1900.....	134,797	107,109	20,957	5,575	1,156
1895.....	98,664	59,864	35,478	2,394	928
1890.....	117,212	5,896	10,124	603	589

<sup>1</sup> Includes cotton waste.

The quantity of cotton imported into the United States during the year ending August 31, 1909, was 85,034,435 pounds, of which 2,309,097 pounds were reexported, thus making the net imports 82,725,403 pounds, equivalent to 165,451 bales of 500 pounds each. This is an increase of 24,581 bales compared with 1908, and a decrease of 37,282 bales compared with 1907.

Practically all of the cotton imported is Egyptian and Peruvian, used largely in the manufacture of thread and knit goods and as a substitute for wool in the manufacture of woolen goods. The large amount shown for "Other countries" in 1907 includes 28,354 bales of Mexican cotton, a large part of which in reality only passed through American ports in transit to Europe.

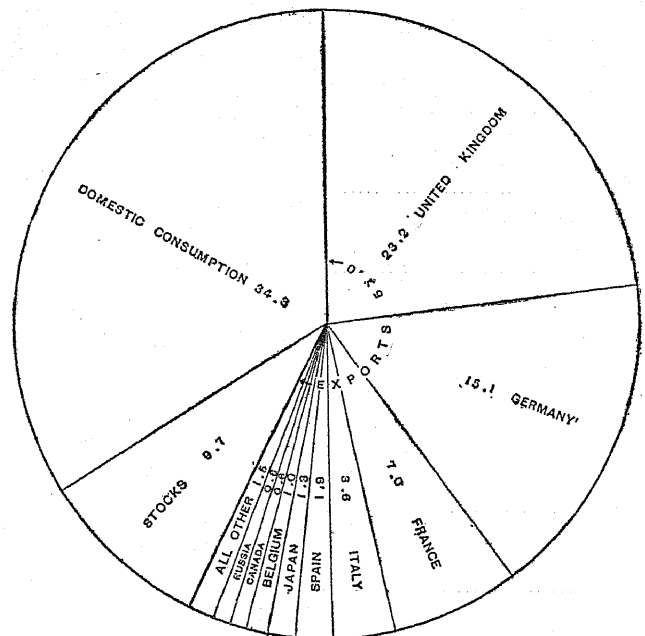
#### DISTRIBUTION.

Of the total supply of cotton for 1909, shown in Table 1, 5,240,719 bales, or 34 per cent, including that destroyed by fire, were consumed in this country; 8,574,024 bales, or 56 per cent, were exported; while 1,483,585 bales, or 10 per cent, remained in the coun-

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try at the close of the year. Of the supply for the preceding year, 34 per cent was consumed at home, 57 per cent was exported, and 9 per cent remained in the country at the close of the year. The slight variation shown in the different proportions for the two years is interesting when it is remembered that the supply for 1909 is 1,954,178 bales in excess of that for 1908.

DIAGRAM 1.—Proportion of supply of cotton for 1909 consumed in the United States, held in stocks, and exported, with distribution of exports by countries to which exported.



*Cotton manufacturing in the United States.*—The statistics of spindles, and of stocks and of consumption of cotton have been collected by special agents and by direct correspondence. In the cotton-growing states the agents were those appointed to collect the statistics of cotton ginned, while in the concentrated mill centers in other states representatives were detailed from the bureau for this work. The results of this canvass, relating to cotton-consuming establishments, are presented in Table 3.



TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF COTTON-CONSUMING ESTABLISHMENTS, NUMBER OF SPINDLES, QUANTITY OF COTTON CONSUMED, AND STOCKS HELD BY MANUFACTURERS ON AUGUST 31, BY STATES: 1906 TO 1909.

STATE.	Year.	Number of establishments.	COTTON SPINDLES.		Spindles consuming cotton mixed with other fibers (number). <sup>1</sup>	COTTON CONSUMED.				STOCKS HELD BY MANUFACTURERS.	
			Total (number).	Active (number).		Running bales (number). <sup>2</sup>	Equivalent 500-pound bales.			Total (running bales). <sup>2</sup>	Foreign (500-pound bales).
							Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.		
United States.....	1909	1,910	28,573,435	28,018,305	558,702	5,240,719	5,198,963	5,037,225	161,738	907,067	65,563
	1908	1,941	27,964,387	27,505,422	602,340	4,539,090	4,498,028	4,343,400	149,628	594,184	62,303
	1907	1,830	26,939,415	26,375,191	651,251	4,984,936	4,974,199	4,833,831	140,368	1,016,738	79,820
	1906	1,732	25,811,681	25,250,096	.....	4,909,279	4,877,465	4,738,090	138,475	680,471	40,118
Alabama.....	1909	72	984,534	948,068	.....	250,380	250,369	250,129	240	18,511	157
	1908	71	939,942	934,642	.....	202,177	201,965	201,536	429	11,302	289
	1907	74	904,244	876,944	.....	239,149	239,479	238,901	578	29,946	213
	1906	68	870,154	851,986	.....	244,058	243,224	242,462	762	21,619	195
Arkansas.....	1909	9	14,324	13,724	.....	6,325	6,340	6,340	.....	760	.....
	1908	10	14,324	13,700	.....	4,124	4,143	4,143	.....	591	.....
	1907	7	14,324	12,972	.....	4,411	4,402	4,402	.....	525	.....
	1906	11	17,324	13,180	.....	3,946	3,913	3,913	.....	474	.....
California.....	1909	20	15,500	15,500	.....	14,574	14,551	14,532	19	1,165	.....
	1908	22	15,500	15,500	4,400	12,602	12,940	12,940	.....	2,432	.....
	1907	15	12,284	12,284	.....	15,997	16,411	16,403	8	3,590	.....
	1906	(*)	11,000	11,000	.....	13,120	13,396	13,396	.....	1,368	.....
Connecticut.....	1909	80	1,253,582	1,246,068	39,724	142,085	144,047	129,052	14,995	53,081	3,437
	1908	85	1,240,296	1,236,903	45,154	123,791	128,798	111,687	17,111	35,654	4,097
	1907	86	1,222,239	1,215,435	52,030	147,450	148,632	132,247	16,385	49,060	9,844
	1906	86	1,181,913	1,174,527	.....	148,692	148,877	135,211	13,666	38,107	3,100
Georgia.....	1909	157	1,831,714	1,797,484	15,612	540,818	523,646	521,514	2,132	33,204	1,077
	1908	154	1,792,790	1,757,686	13,876	474,986	458,475	456,379	2,096	10,732	422
	1907	149	1,682,506	1,610,004	14,000	521,777	505,078	502,549	2,529	62,400	821
	1906	138	1,573,450	1,546,998	.....	513,814	497,300	491,411	5,889	38,792	1,452
Illinois.....	1909	44	41,988	41,988	2,776	21,920	22,275	22,259	16	2,510	2
	1908	43	35,488	35,488	2,774	13,500	13,073	13,071	2	1,299	.....
	1907	37	31,488	31,488	4,646	13,412	13,710	13,687	23	1,575	2
	1906	34	31,488	31,488	.....	12,154	12,092	12,034	58	723	3
Indiana.....	1909	27	128,856	128,856	8,904	31,280	31,920	31,920	.....	3,429	.....
	1908	28	137,277	128,568	8,904	27,586	27,883	27,883	.....	1,796	.....
	1907	21	134,068	122,568	11,904	27,754	28,428	28,416	12	4,445	2
	1906	19	134,188	126,688	.....	28,389	29,122	29,082	40	2,524	.....
Kansas.....	1909	14	10,708	10,708	1,440	5,146	5,086	5,086	.....	591	.....
	1908	14	10,000	10,000	1,000	3,873	3,962	3,962	.....	561	.....
	1907	12	5,000	5,000	2,440	3,004	2,959	2,959	.....	963	.....
Kentucky.....	1909	13	88,096	83,080	5,000	25,353	25,708	25,708	.....	3,555	.....
	1908	16	85,700	82,700	14,324	23,566	23,738	23,738	.....	4,196	.....
	1907	16	85,704	82,704	14,164	25,785	26,618	26,618	.....	5,220	.....
	1906	14	85,692	82,692	.....	27,970	28,531	28,531	.....	4,004	.....
Louisiana.....	1909	15	89,152	69,152	.....	15,949	15,993	15,993	.....	324	.....
	1908	16	89,552	69,552	.....	13,826	13,804	13,804	.....	538	.....
	1907	14	88,724	68,724	.....	17,050	17,089	17,089	.....	799	.....
	1906	12	95,200	92,700	.....	17,578	17,415	17,415	.....	445	.....
Maine.....	1909	36	1,005,258	990,712	31,436	161,099	163,821	162,859	962	51,350	608
	1908	35	978,188	978,188	24,632	149,870	153,887	153,049	838	27,915	417
	1907	35	976,017	966,864	40,853	157,152	163,349	162,441	908	37,616	476
	1906	34	931,576	912,593	.....	163,297	169,064	168,403	661	28,312	176
Maryland.....	1909	15	152,266	144,290	9,000	61,294	60,855	60,855	.....	2,339	.....
	1908	17	151,000	148,816	9,000	54,320	53,429	53,429	.....	2,168	.....
	1907	16	153,392	142,384	9,000	64,998	64,202	64,202	.....	4,445	.....
	1906	14	156,396	134,112	.....	60,223	59,982	59,982	.....	3,483	.....
Massachusetts.....	1909	204	9,688,637	9,575,461	57,560	1,321,572	1,339,819	1,250,026	89,793	355,474	39,504
	1908	203	9,446,380	9,415,363	63,926	1,146,619	1,155,426	1,070,404	85,022	233,024	34,089
	1907	204	9,158,389	9,097,236	70,462	1,253,856	1,279,393	1,202,514	76,879	367,098	47,729
	1906	210	8,904,725	8,790,793	.....	1,234,182	1,252,879	1,173,626	79,253	255,326	25,957
Michigan.....	1909	14	15,876	15,876	2,680	4,534	4,492	4,492	.....	2,460	.....
	1908	15	15,576	15,576	2,280	4,809	4,921	4,921	.....	2,447	.....
	1907	12	15,600	15,600	5,432	4,632	4,736	4,657	79	1,920	6
	1906	(*)	15,000	15,000	.....	3,816	3,916	3,903	13	890	.....
Mississippi.....	1909	27	176,640	159,468	.....	37,522	37,131	37,131	.....	2,615	.....
	1908	28	173,216	171,720	8,845	34,383	34,385	34,385	.....	1,735	.....
	1907	26	173,084	162,096	8,404	37,929	37,475	37,475	.....	3,491	.....
	1906	26	165,188	147,474	.....	40,197	39,958	39,958	.....	2,566	.....
Missouri.....	1909	35	27,776	27,776	2,500	16,711	16,848	16,848	.....	2,289	.....
	1908	39	27,776	27,776	5,616	10,669	10,690	10,690	.....	1,415	.....
	1907	39	14,416	14,416	312	9,491	9,721	9,721	.....	1,168	.....
	1906	26	14,016	14,016	.....	7,146	6,867	6,867	.....	534	.....
New Hampshire.....	1909	36	1,313,581	1,313,357	44,897	278,457	285,248	281,806	3,442	91,684	958
	1908	41	1,320,503	1,318,327	39,302	243,494	247,510	244,752	2,758	54,092	1,442
	1907	44	1,325,135	1,307,357	50,520	277,941	286,122	284,454	1,668	82,966	1,235
	1906	46	1,329,027	1,296,445	.....	283,853	291,349	290,525	824	54,124	175
New Jersey.....	1909	32	460,888	445,310	27,304	52,416	51,286	37,228	14,058	15,395	7,906
	1908	33	447,029	441,733	32,112	44,904	43,926	32,640	11,286	14,418	7,408
	1907	28	435,128	425,791	14,563	48,294	47,036	37,325	9,711	9,217	5,297
	1906	27	435,813	417,679	.....	54,597	52,161	44,009	8,152	10,666	2,840

<sup>1</sup> Not shown separately for 1906.

<sup>2</sup> Statistics of foreign cotton have been reduced to equivalent 500-pound bales.

<sup>3</sup> Included in "All other states."

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF COTTON-CONSUMING ESTABLISHMENTS, NUMBER OF SPINDLES, QUANTITY OF COTTON CONSUMED, AND STOCKS HELD BY MANUFACTURERS ON AUGUST 31, BY STATES: 1906 TO 1909—Continued.

STATE.	Year.	Number of establishments.	COTTON SPINDLES.		Spindles consuming cotton mixed with other fibers (number). <sup>1</sup>	COTTON CONSUMED.				STOCKS HELD BY MANUFACTURERS.	
			Total (number).	Active (number).		Running bales (number). <sup>2</sup>	Equivalent 500-pound bales.			Total (running bales). <sup>2</sup>	Foreign (500-pound bales).
							Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.		
New York.....	1909	132	942,521	931,525	103,330	218,780	222,196	218,485	3,711	31,384	957
	1908	135	928,316	910,604	106,044	171,289	172,651	171,677	1,074	22,094	969
	1907	128	927,796	900,506	110,862	191,884	195,108	193,204	1,904	37,797	251
	1906	112	852,826	802,254	.....	176,739	179,054	176,511	2,543	22,833	388
North Carolina.....	1909	297	3,010,367	2,934,124	5,452	756,677	722,725	719,508	3,217	52,188	415
	1908	293	2,944,404	2,861,446	8,240	637,401	609,305	607,026	2,270	27,253	45
	1907	276	2,681,386	2,604,444	6,556	710,275	684,361	681,366	3,055	84,542	314
	1906	251	2,396,703	2,341,792	.....	675,332	644,920	642,496	2,424	44,417	428
Ohio.....	1909	38	.....	.....	16,562	28,222	29,217	29,216	1	10,633	1
	1908	39	.....	.....	16,402	24,483	24,953	24,953	.....	13,756	2
	1907	31	.....	.....	19,427	24,533	25,373	25,357	16	8,564	.....
	1906	29	.....	.....	.....	21,682	21,976	21,976	.....	9,353	.....
Oklahoma.....	1909	12	5,712	5,712	.....	5,269	5,314	5,314	.....	564	.....
	1908	10	5,712	5,712	.....	3,447	3,481	3,481	.....	298	.....
	1907	8	2,856	2,856	.....	2,238	2,264	2,264	.....	388	.....
Pennsylvania.....	1909	123	275,654	264,437	120,037	80,541	80,521	75,364	5,157	12,431	1,360
	1908	126	268,810	257,929	134,238	78,071	78,542	74,085	4,457	11,120	975
	1907	132	278,737	263,205	137,190	86,825	88,619	82,465	6,154	12,033	1,225
	1906	124	310,235	288,143	.....	86,564	87,434	81,266	6,168	10,282	625
Rhode Island.....	1909	72	2,399,440	2,361,069	7,340	230,425	233,675	213,066	20,609	77,815	7,020
	1908	77	2,388,105	2,279,957	8,516	215,831	217,917	199,022	18,595	54,366	11,803
	1907	74	2,242,931	2,218,905	12,556	223,035	229,322	211,852	17,470	76,250	11,433
	1906	76	2,173,868	2,130,958	.....	217,118	221,353	207,277	14,076	54,019	4,332
South Carolina.....	1909	152	3,819,149	3,715,894	.....	696,462	673,994	671,219	2,775	53,149	323
	1908	150	3,713,006	3,617,353	.....	610,734	591,188	588,176	3,012	32,733	273
	1907	145	3,609,969	3,502,036	.....	668,833	640,173	646,671	2,502	96,437	889
	1906	141	3,367,204	3,345,075	.....	674,588	650,291	646,614	3,677	55,642	322
Tennessee.....	1909	50	272,856	253,762	25,828	69,653	69,148	69,148	.....	9,052	.....
	1908	51	265,193	249,604	21,754	57,376	57,365	57,365	.....	5,362	.....
	1907	45	253,148	230,353	23,482	62,522	60,103	60,103	.....	10,508	.....
	1906	37	258,794	212,062	.....	58,244	58,490	58,490	.....	7,845	.....
Texas.....	1909	62	106,528	98,604	.....	42,210	43,610	43,610	.....	3,097	.....
	1908	55	106,624	103,428	.....	33,635	34,258	34,258	.....	2,173	.....
	1907	52	109,892	103,992	.....	38,602	39,362	39,362	.....	5,443	.....
	1906	52	101,759	93,687	.....	40,023	41,282	41,282	.....	2,122	.....
Vermont.....	1909	13	105,184	105,184	15,152	10,210	10,471	9,878	593	1,912	233
	1908	16	107,324	100,592	17,812	10,230	10,351	10,014	337	712	67
	1907	15	107,324	106,720	24,032	13,021	14,174	13,726	448	4,470	78
	1906	15	107,172	102,264	.....	12,758	13,082	12,859	223	1,342	122
Virginia.....	1909	29	315,676	311,644	4,018	84,176	78,676	78,676	.....	6,494	.....
	1908	30	295,579	295,579	3,923	75,182	72,605	72,605	.....	4,525	.....
	1907	29	272,710	250,758	4,738	66,668	67,787	67,785	2	9,085	.....
	1906	33	253,206	253,206	.....	68,919	68,997	68,991	6	5,233	1
Wisconsin.....	1909	16	13,612	2,112	4,104	9,105	9,213	9,205	8	1,608	1
	1908	19	13,612	13,612	4,040	8,710	8,714	8,683	31	1,878	.....
	1907	13	13,940	13,940	1,997	9,200	9,338	9,304	34	1,523	.....
	1906	( <sup>3</sup> )	13,612	13,612	.....	9,756	9,802	9,772	30	963	2
All other states.....	1909	64	7,360	7,360	8,136	20,954	20,768	20,758	10	6,025	14
	1908	65	7,360	7,360	5,726	18,102	18,143	18,142	1	2,544	.....
	1907	47	6,944	6,944	11,028	14,268	14,375	14,372	3	1,999	.....
	1906	97	18,152	7,672	.....	10,524	10,738	10,728	10	2,408	.....

<sup>1</sup> Not shown separately for 1906.

<sup>2</sup> Statistics of foreign cotton have been reduced to equivalent 500-pound bales.

<sup>3</sup> Included in "All other states."

Of the 1,910 establishments shown in the table, 1,884 consumed raw cotton during the year ending August 31, 1909, while 26, with 167,975 spindles, were continuously idle throughout the year. There were 778 establishments which were returned as having no cotton spindles, but which consumed 223,092 bales. In some instances where more than one mill in the same locality is under the same management, consolidated returns have been received, consequently the number of establishments given in the table is somewhat less than the actual number. Establishments engaged exclusively in weaving, and which therefore do not use raw cotton, are not included. The loss of 31 establishments during the past year is due almost entirely to the use this year of cotton felts by mattress manufacturers who formerly consumed raw cotton. Statistics for all establishments consuming raw cotton are, however, included in this report.

*Spindles.*—The total number of cotton spindles in the United States, shown in Table 3, represents only those designed primarily for spinning cotton, and therefore does not include those which consumed a mixture of cotton with other fibers. The number of cotton spindles returned in 1909 was 28,573,435, exceeding the number for 1908 by 609,048, or slightly more than 2 per cent. The increase in the number of spindles shown in 1907 over that for 1906 was 1,127,734, or 4.4 per cent, while the increase in 1908 over the number in 1907 was 1,024,972, or nearly 4 per cent. The comparatively small number of spindles added during the past year is attributable to some extent to the effects of the financial depression of 1907. There were 555,130 spindles in 1909 returned as having been idle and which consumed no cotton whatever during the year. Of these, 167,975 spindles were in plants not operated during the year, and 387,155 in mills which consumed some cotton. The number of idle spindles includes some new spindles which were only in place for operation at the close of the year, and had not then been brought into service.

In the number of cotton spindles Massachusetts exceeds every other state, having 9,688,637, or 34 per cent of the total; South Carolina ranks second, with 3,819,149, or 13 per cent; and North Carolina third, with 3,010,367, or 11 per cent. Rhode Island has fourth place, Georgia fifth, New Hampshire sixth, Connecticut seventh, and Maine eighth. No other state reports as many as a million spindles.

In addition to the spindles designed primarily to spin cotton, 558,792 spindles have been returned as having consumed cotton mixed with other fibers during the year. This compares with 602,340 in 1908 and 651,251 in 1907. The variation may be accounted for by the fact that in some instances spindles are employed during one year on cotton or other fibers exclusively, and therefore would not appear under this heading, and during the next year they may be used in spinning cotton mixed with some

other fiber. The states reporting the largest number of such spindles are naturally those which lead in the manufacture of woolen and knit goods. Of the total number of these spindles reported, 120,037, or 21 per cent, were returned from Pennsylvania; 103,330, or 18 per cent, from New York; 57,560 from Massachusetts; and 44,897 from New Hampshire.

The tendency in the United States is to employ ring-frame spindles rather than mules, as is evidenced by the fact that of the 28,573,435 spindles in this country, approximately 23,037,094 are ring and 5,536,341 are mules. Because of the ease and facility with which the former can be operated, manufacturers generally prefer them to mules, except when special kinds of yarns are required. Since 1905 there has been a small relative increase in the number of mule spindles, but the decrease between 1900 and 1905 amounted to 341,623, notwithstanding the fact that during this period the total number of spindles increased 4,147,261. Nearly four-fifths of all the mule spindles in the country are in New England cotton mills, and most of the remainder in New York and New Jersey. There are some kinds of yarns requiring special qualities which can not be made successfully by ring spinning, and for this reason there will always be a demand for mules—at least until the difficulties met with hitherto can be overcome. There are, however, reasons connected with the question of labor which induce manufacturers to use frames rather than mules wherever it is practicable to do so.

*Consumption of cotton.*—The statistics of consumption of cotton are for all establishments returned as using raw cotton, and include cotton mills, woolen mills, knitting factories, and those establishments which use raw cotton in the manufacture of mattresses, batting, felts, etc. The quantity consumed during the year amounted to 5,240,719 bales compared with 4,539,090 in 1908 and 4,984,936 in 1907. The average weekly consumption of cotton in the United States during the year ending August 31, 1909, amounted to 100,783 bales, compared with 87,290 bales for 1908 and 95,864 bales for 1907. While the cotton manufacturing industry in the United States in 1909 was not as prosperous as in 1906 and 1907, it was, nevertheless, far more satisfactory than in 1908 both as regards the volume of the goods produced and the profits secured. An abundant supply of raw cotton, with an excellent staple at a low price, contributed very largely to this result.

Massachusetts is the leading state in the consumption of cotton, with 1,321,572 running bales, or 25 per cent of the total for 1909, followed by North Carolina, with 756,677 bales, and South Carolina, with 696,462 bales. The relative amounts reported for the last two states are surprising in view of the fact that South Carolina has 781,770 active spindles more than are reported for the mills of North Carolina. The apparent discrepancy in the figures probably results

from the lighter weight bales used in North Carolina and from the tendency in South Carolina to spin finer counts. Georgia ranks fourth in the quantity of cotton consumed, with 10 per cent of the total; New Hampshire ranks fifth, Alabama sixth, and Rhode Island seventh. As indicated above, a comparison on the basis of spindles gives some of the states a somewhat different rating.

*Segregation of cotton consumed.*—The statistics of Table 3 include both domestic and foreign cotton, which are segregated in the following table according to the different kinds of cotton used:

TABLE 4.—*Segregation of the statistics of the several kinds of cotton represented in the takings, consumption, and stocks of manufacturers.*

KIND.	Taken by manufacturers (running bales).	CONSUMED.		Stocks held by manu- facturers August 31, 1909 (run- ning bales).
		Running bales.	Pounds.	
<i>Cotton-growing states.</i>				
Domestic:				
Sea-island.....	7,817	6,564	2,527,521	1,693
Other.....	2,610,060	2,538,869	1,231,100,686	182,193
Foreign:				
Egyptian.....	5,686	4,760	3,498,992	1,521
Peruvian.....	160	160	32,000	-----
Indian.....	1,806	1,588	644,756	368
Other.....	25	15	6,409	10
<i>All other states.</i>				
Domestic:				
Sea-island.....	70,786	61,185	23,746,752	29,203
Other.....	2,699,971	2,472,363	1,261,237,418	628,355
Foreign:				
Egyptian.....	93,003	93,523	69,514,487	38,873
Peruvian.....	21,457	18,525	3,719,523	4,488
Indian.....	11,181	8,728	3,395,913	4,564
Other.....	148	108	56,887	54

The statistics presented in the above statement indicate that in the cotton-growing states the manufacturers rely almost exclusively upon domestic upland cotton for their supply. The quantity of sea-island cotton consumed in 1909 was only 2,527,521 pounds, while the foreign cotton consumed, which was practically all Egyptian, amounted to only 4,182,157 pounds. The main dependence in all other states is likewise on domestic upland cotton, although 23,746,752 pounds of sea-island cotton and 76,686,810 pounds of foreign cotton were used. Of the foreign cotton consumed in the country during the year, 73,013,479 pounds were Egyptian, 3,751,523 pounds Peruvian, and 4,040,669 pounds Indian.

The variety of Egyptian cotton most largely used by American manufacturers is Mit Affi, which averages  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length and furnishes numbers of yarns up to 70's and 80's. Jannovitch, and to a small extent Abbasi, averaging  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches in length of fiber, are used as a substitute for the lower grades of sea-island in manufacturing fine yarns (100's and upward).

There are four principal reasons for the extensive use of Egyptian cottons in the United States: (1) They are best adapted to mercerizing and other processes that give a high finish to cloth and cause it to resemble silk; (2) their exceptional clearness (freedom

from nap) and luster, as well as their capacity for taking dyes, fit them for mixing with silk and for filling sateen, India linens, and similar goods having a brilliant surface; (3) the brown color of Mit Affi fiber allows it to be used without dyeing in manufacturing goods, such as Balbriggan underwear and lace curtains, in which the ecru shade is desired; and (4) they can be used for the manufacture of sewing thread and other articles which need to be very strong and for which no other type of cotton but sea-island is suitable. Owing to the higher price of the latter, Egyptian cottons can in many cases be advantageously substituted.

*Distribution of cotton consumed according to character of establishment.*—The following tabular statement shows the quantity of cotton consumed in 1907, 1908, and 1909, distributed approximately according to the different classes of establishments in which it was used:

CLASS OF ESTABLISHMENT.	BALES CONSUMED.		
	1909	1908	1907
Total.....	5,240,719	4,539,090	4,984,936
Mills reporting cotton spindles.....	5,017,627	4,339,450	4,751,748
Woolen mills not reporting cotton spindles.....	17,712	23,205	40,588
Knitting establishments not reporting cotton spindles.....	18,829	18,682	23,849
Bedding and mattress manufacturing establishments.....	122,955	98,381	96,155
All other establishments.....	63,596	59,372	72,646

The quantity of cotton consumed during 1909 in mills reporting spindles designed to spin cotton exclusively was 5,017,627 bales compared with 4,339,450 in 1908. In addition, 17,712 bales were consumed in woolen mills not having spindles used exclusively in spinning cotton, and 18,829 bales in knitting establishments. Considerable quantities of cotton and linters are used in the manufacture of batting, absorbent cotton, and the like. Many establishments which manufacture mattresses, bedding, and couches have machinery for preparing their own cotton. The quantity used in bedding and mattress manufacturing establishments during the past year has been returned as 122,955 bales, while that in all other establishments amounted to 63,596 bales.

The short fiber called "linters," obtained by cottonseed-oil mills from reginning cotton seed before extracting oil, is included in the statistics of consumption and stocks as well as in the exports of raw cotton. The quantity of linters saved during the season of 1908-9, as reported to this bureau by delinters, amounted to 345,507 bales of 500 pounds each. This cotton is largely used in the manufacture of mattresses, batting, cheap yarns, rope, twine, felt hats, and weather strips, in mixing with shoddy, and in the manufacture of explosives and for upholstering purposes. Practically all of this linter cotton consumed in the United States in 1909 is included in the last two classifications of the above statement.

*Growth of the industry.*—To illustrate the growth of the cotton manufacturing industry in the several sections of the country, the following table, covering a series of years, has been prepared:

TABLE 5.—*Production and consumption of cotton and number of active cotton spindles in the United States, for selected years: 1840 to 1909.*

YEAR.	Section.	Production (bales).	Consumption (bales).	Active spindles (number).
1909	United States.....	13,432,131	5,240,719	28,018,305
	Cotton-growing states.....	13,432,131	2,553,797	10,429,200
	New England states.....		2,144,448	15,591,851
	All other states.....		542,474	1,997,254
1908	United States.....	11,325,882	4,530,090	27,505,422
	Cotton-growing states.....	11,325,882	2,187,006	10,200,903
	New England states.....		1,894,835	15,329,333
	All other states.....		457,159	1,975,186
1907	United States.....	13,305,265	4,984,936	26,375,191
	Cotton-growing states.....	13,305,265	2,410,993	9,527,964
	New England states.....		2,073,355	14,402,517
	All other states.....		500,588	1,934,710
1906	United States.....	10,725,602	4,900,279	25,250,096
	Cotton-growing states.....	10,725,602	2,373,577	8,994,868
	New England states.....		2,059,900	14,407,580
	All other states.....		475,802	1,847,048
1905	United States.....	13,697,310	4,278,980	23,687,495
	Cotton-growing states.....	13,697,310	2,140,151	7,631,331
	New England states.....		1,753,282	14,202,971
	All other states.....		385,547	1,853,193
1900	United States.....	9,507,786	3,873,165	19,472,232
	Cotton-growing states.....	9,507,786	1,523,168	4,307,688
	New England states.....		1,909,498	13,171,377
	All other states.....		440,499	1,938,167
1890	United States.....	7,472,511	2,518,409	14,384,180
	Cotton-growing states.....	7,472,511	538,895	1,570,288
	New England states.....		1,502,177	10,934,297
	All other states.....		477,337	1,879,595
1880	United States.....	5,755,350	<sup>1</sup> 1,570,344	<sup>2</sup> 10,653,435
	Cotton-growing states.....	5,755,350	<sup>2</sup> 188,748	<sup>2</sup> 561,360
	New England states.....		<sup>2</sup> 1,129,498	8,358,087
	All other states.....		<sup>2</sup> 252,098	<sup>2</sup> 1,459,988
1870	United States.....	<sup>3</sup> 3,011,996	796,616	7,132,415
	Cotton-growing states.....	<sup>3</sup> 3,011,996	68,702	327,871
	New England states.....		551,250	5,498,308
	All other states.....		176,604	1,306,236
1860	United States.....	<sup>3</sup> 5,387,052	845,410	5,235,727
	Cotton-growing states.....	<sup>3</sup> 5,387,052	93,553	324,052
	New England states.....		567,403	3,858,962
	All other states.....		184,454	1,052,713
1850	United States.....	<sup>3</sup> 2,469,093	575,506	3,998,022
	Cotton-growing states.....	<sup>3</sup> 2,469,093	78,140	264,571
	New England states.....		430,603	2,958,536
	All other states.....		66,763	774,915
1840	United States.....	2,063,915	236,525	2,284,631
	Cotton-growing states.....	2,063,915	71,000	180,927
	New England states.....		158,708	1,597,394
	All other states.....		6,817	506,310

<sup>1</sup> Does not include foreign cotton.    <sup>2</sup> Cotton mills only.    <sup>3</sup> Bales of 400 pounds.

The showing made by the statistics in this table is interesting and instructive. During the period covered the production increased from 2,063,915 bales to 13,432,131 bales, the consumption of cotton from 236,525 bales to 5,240,719 bales, and the number of active spindles from 2,284,631 to 28,018,305. The most remarkable feature of the table is the increase in the industry in the cotton-growing states since 1880. There were in these states twenty-nine years

ago 561,360 active cotton spindles, with a consumption of 188,748 bales of cotton; the statistics now show 10,429,200 spindles, with a consumption of 2,553,797 bales. Within the last nine years the consumption in these states increased 68 per cent, while in the New England states it increased 12 per cent, and in all other states 23 per cent.

The consumption of cotton in 1909 in the cotton-growing states was 2,553,797 bales compared with 2,187,096 in 1908, an increase of 366,701 bales as compared with an increase in the New England states of 249,613 bales. The increase during the year in the number of spindles in the cotton-growing states was 228,297 compared with an increase of 262,518 for the New England states.

So large a proportion of the cotton produced in the United States is exported that it is essential that the report on the supply and distribution of American cotton should seek to present reliable information relative to the condition of the textile industry in foreign countries. To meet this requirement, there has been published on pages 24 to 28 the latest available information relative to the number of spindles and the quantity of cotton consumed in the several countries using American cotton.

#### COTTON STOCKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The quantity of baled cotton held in the United States on August 31, for the years 1907 to 1909, is shown by states, according to classes of holders, as shown in Table 6.

The distribution of stocks given in this table is very interesting because of the detailed segregation presented. In the canvass for the statistics of this report the bureau furnished its special agents forms upon which to list and return stocks in accordance with the classifications given in the table, and they were instructed to collect full and complete returns from all holders; but as it was impracticable to make a house-to-house canvass for stocks held by growers, some estimates by these agents are involved in the returns of this cotton. The statistics are, however, approximately correct. There were 1,483,585 bales remaining in this country on August 31, 1909, compared with 1,236,058 in 1908 and 1,514,567 in 1907. Stocks held by manufacturers at the close of 1909 amounted to 907,097 bales, compared with 594,184 in 1908, an increase of 312,913 bales. The manufacturers in the cotton-growing states held 186,458 bales, compared with 112,471 in 1908, while those in all other states held 720,639 bales in 1909, compared with 481,713 in 1908. The manufacturers of Massachusetts alone held 355,474 bales, or 39 per cent of the total stocks in the possession of manufacturers in 1909. Independent warehouses and compresses held 325,099 bales in 1909, compared with 444,626 bales in 1908 and 388,919 bales in 1907. The total quantity of cotton in the possession of transportation companies, producers, mer-

chants, buyers, ginner, and cotton-seed-oil mills was 54,141 bales greater than for the corresponding date last year. Included in these statistics is the quantity of linter cotton held at the close of the year, which amounted to approximately 60,000 bales.

TABLE 6.—Stocks of cotton held in the United States on August 31, 1907, 1908, and 1909.

STATE.	Year.	Total (bales).	COTTON IN THE ACTUAL POSSESSION OF—				
			Manu- factur- ers (bales).	Ware- houses and com- presses (bales).	Trans- porta- tion com- pan- ies (bales).	Pro- ducers (bales).	Other holders (bales).
United States.	1909	1,483,585	907,097	325,099	165,642	26,521	59,226
	1908	1,236,053	594,184	444,626	72,186	52,839	72,223
	1907	1,514,567	1,016,738	388,919	54,596	14,226	40,088
Alabama.....	1909	40,087	18,511	13,319	4,493	1,112	2,602
	1908	47,027	11,302	26,700	737	4,832	3,456
	1907	55,948	29,946	20,169	589	334	4,910
Arkansas.....	1909	10,164	760	6,846	869	382	1,307
	1908	18,221	591	13,571	(1)	1,054	3,005
	1907	11,471	825	9,589	(1)	204	853
Georgia.....	1909	120,874	33,204	50,568	37,430	3,638	5,034
	1908	122,466	19,732	82,017	8,276	6,797	5,644
	1907	105,060	62,400	34,540	2,785	1,070	4,271
Louisiana.....	1909	46,752	324	34,714	9,933	1,078	703
	1908	37,104	538	34,734	(1)	982	850
	1907	40,515	790	31,292	7,008	(1)	1,416
Mississippi.....	1909	24,642	2,615	17,052	1,133	1,884	1,958
	1908	57,852	1,735	45,789	1,918	4,005	4,405
	1907	16,433	3,491	10,577	(1)	1,123	1,242
Missouri.....	1909	5,833	2,289	3,544	-----	-----	-----
	1908	11,856	1,415	10,471	-----	-----	(1)
	1907	7,208	1,168	6,040	-----	-----	(1)
North Carolina.....	1909	60,331	52,188	1,858	3,272	1,480	1,533
	1908	40,718	27,253	6,597	863	3,861	2,144
	1907	94,846	84,542	4,618	1,532	1,056	3,098
South Carolina.....	1909	74,155	53,140	10,425	7,733	1,751	1,097
	1908	76,763	32,783	31,117	1,383	5,654	5,826
	1907	113,688	96,487	12,703	1,240	775	2,483
Tennessee.....	1909	17,288	9,052	7,443	(1)	480	308
	1908	24,845	5,362	16,375	-----	2,385	723
	1907	30,341	10,508	19,282	-----	346	205
Texas.....	1909	217,161	3,097	78,657	78,516	14,437	42,454
	1908	209,283	2,178	90,506	53,669	20,707	42,223
	1907	120,409	5,443	47,011	38,011	9,123	20,881
Virginia.....	1909	11,553	6,494	4,418	641	(1)	-----
	1908	6,507	4,525	1,982	-----	-----	(1)
	1907	18,926	9,085	9,841	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other states.....	1909	845,795	725,414	96,250	21,622	279	2,230
	1908	583,386	486,770	84,767	5,340	2,562	3,947
	1907	899,656	712,044	183,257	3,431	195	729

<sup>1</sup> Included in "All other states."

It is gratifying to note the large quantity of cotton stored in warehouses, as shown in the statistics of Table 6, if this condition points to a greater regard for the staple and a consequent more careful handling. The increased value of raw cotton in recent years has brought from consumers stringent protests against antiquated methods of caring for the staple. Probably the most important questions in connection with the cotton industry and trade to-day are those of adequate warehousing facilities and of more careful ginning, packing, and hauling. Practically the entire crop is harvested, ginned, and baled within four months, and during this period some 75 per cent of it reaches commercial channels. The deficiency in storage facilities in the cotton-growing states, together with a lack of appreciation on the part of growers, factors, and others, of the necessity of properly caring

for cotton, are the causes of a deplorable condition. Too frequently the producer permits his baled cotton to remain for weeks exposed to the weather or stored under leaking shelters. Being thus careless himself, he naturally makes few requirements of his factor or agent at the shipping centers, into whose hands the cotton subsequently comes. Thus it is that during the months when the movement of the crop is heaviest the streets are frequently made dumping places for baled cotton, and this valuable product is again subjected to the action of sunshine, rain, mud, and dirt, which, with the exposure on the farms just referred to, results in what is commonly termed "country damage." Serious losses are sustained because of these conditions, and it is gratifying that all concerned are beginning to realize the necessity for more careful handling, that well-regulated warehousing is growing in favor, and that the required facilities are increasing.

#### EXPORTS.

Table 7 shows the quantity of domestic raw cotton exported from the United States, by customs districts, during the years ending August 31, 1906 to 1909.

TABLE 7.—Exports of domestic raw cotton from the United States, by customs districts: 1906 to 1909.

[Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, for the year ending August 31.]

CUSTOMS DISTRICT.	EXPORTS (RUNNING BALES).			
	1909	1908	1907	1906
Total.....	8,574,024	7,573,349	8,503,265	6,763,041
Bangor, Me.....	972	982	240	1,982
Passamaquoddy, Me.....	6,503	7,950	4,591	5,763
Portland and Falmouth, Me.....	796	1	7,399	1,880
Boston and Charlestown, Mass.....	106,735	156,780	156,788	147,030
New York, N. Y.....	453,540	619,453	480,476	620,624
Philadelphia, Pa.....	69,639	56,138	41,091	39,886
Baltimore, Md.....	128,474	117,932	165,221	156,178
Newport News, Va.....	-----	1,636	6,140	7,183
Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.....	36,653	40,985	9,514	27,239
Wilmington, N. C.....	403,209	492,830	317,507	320,083
Charleston, S. C.....	82,759	44,518	21,429	9,900
Savannah, Ga.....	921,239	892,080	923,679	970,002
Brunswick, Ga.....	283,026	176,015	141,940	148,551
St. Johns, Fla.....	200	-----	-----	-----
Fernandina, Fla.....	-----	-----	100	674
Key West, Fla.....	-----	-----	-----	2
Pensacola, Fla.....	169,266	173,213	155,691	176,277
Mobile, Ala.....	303,964	259,590	163,203	140,301
Pearl River, Miss.....	20,221	-----	-----	-----
New Orleans, La.....	1,957,466	1,870,709	2,072,387	1,570,844
Sabine, Tex.....	153,234	108,500	13,711	(1)
Galveston, Tex.....	3,175,890	2,301,168	3,448,006	2,269,029
Saluria, Tex.....	1,420	462	-----	3,529
Paso del Norte, Tex.....	2,405	329	-----	150
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	6,116	677	575	5,831
Brazos de Santiago, Tex.....	-----	-----	-----	168
Porto Rico.....	208	117	16	748
Arizona.....	499	924	3	458
San Francisco, Cal.....	82,528	48,672	83,123	38,392
Willamette, Oreg.....	300	1,050	1,001	4,849
Puget Sound, Wash.....	79,128	101,800	146,645	65,022
North and South Dakota.....	275	115	4,232	5,839
Minnesota.....	267	200	53	25
Detroit, Mich.....	70,170	54,868	88,804	73,902
Huron, Mich.....	24,444	23,542	19,574	29,474
Niagara, N. Y.....	630	681	338	226
Buffalo Creek, N. Y.....	1,438	757	773	225
Cape Vincent, N. Y.....	10	12	18	18
Champlain, N. Y.....	1,280	1,006	10,509	6,011
Oswegatchie, N. Y.....	3,150	337	3,667	952
Vermont, Vt.....	2,725	6,851	2,854	4,717
Memphremagog, Vt.....	20,245	10,469	11,967	9,077

<sup>1</sup> Included with exports from Galveston prior to March 1, 1907.

The exports of domestic raw cotton from the United States in 1909 exceeded those for 1908 by almost exactly 1,000,000 bales, and was practically the same as



that for 1907. Only 12 per cent of the cotton exported for 1909 is credited to ports outside of the cotton-growing states, while that exported from the ports of Galveston, New Orleans, and Savannah represented more than two-thirds of the total. The exports from Galveston alone amounted to 37 per cent of the total for the country.

*Receipts of cotton, by ports.*—In connection with the figures given in Table 7, showing the exports of domestic raw cotton, by customs districts, it is interesting to observe the development of the different ports and the drift of the cotton trade through them, which are brought out in the statistics of net receipts for selected ports given in Table 8.

TABLE 8.—NET RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SELECTED PORTS: 1875 TO 1909.

[Compiled from Commerce and Finance of the United States. The figures are for the year ending August 31.]

PORT.	NET RECEIPTS OF COTTON (RUNNING BALES).										
	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1900	1895	1890	1885	1880	1875
Galveston.....	3,657,156	2,633,429	3,891,695	2,656,600	2,879,336	1,710,263	1,659,999	860,112	463,463	480,352	354,927
New Orleans.....	2,093,232	1,995,204	2,296,971	1,653,142	2,689,520	1,867,153	2,584,115	1,973,571	1,529,592	1,504,654	993,481
Mobile.....	393,911	1 516,321	260,300	250,350	329,556	1 340,646	253,187	261,957	237,071	358,971	320,822
Pensacola.....	166,616	( <sup>2</sup> )	149,639	166,075	195,151	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Brunswick.....	325,127	214,496	163,928	180,853	199,193	94,278	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Savannah.....	1,520,105	1,531,502	1,468,633	1,514,953	1,877,343	1,088,807	944,410	956,517	728,087	741,018	606,727
Charleston.....	210,574	203,491	149,924	180,604	225,366	265,523	425,487	327,079	507,802	464,332	412,931
Wilmington.....	409,656	501,483	322,668	325,818	375,383	282,360	234,621	134,916	94,054	78,876	76,601
Norfolk and Newport News.....	649,162	578,151	642,895	683,661	841,174	432,727	472,540	404,055	545,418	590,032	387,279
Baltimore.....	104,836	89,735	70,825	68,067	72,427	101,648	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Philadelphia.....	6,848	9,803	11,021	10,317	13,645	36,238	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
New York.....	19,181	4,228	23,108	6,575	33,798	119,215	187,794	176,502	99,200	229,426	179,163
Boston.....	19,430	15,822	72,655	63,828	83,644	118,891	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Includes receipts of Pensacola.

<sup>2</sup> Included in receipts of Mobile.

<sup>3</sup> Not shown separately.

One of the most striking features of the statistics presented in Table 8 is the remarkable increase in the net receipts of cotton at the Gulf ports. For instance, the receipts at Galveston and New Orleans have increased steadily and rapidly since 1875, the increase in the combined receipts of these two ports for 1909 over those for 1875 amounting to 4,401,980 bales. This remarkable development is to be attributed to the large increase in cotton growing in the states of Texas and Oklahoma, which have transportation connections centering in these ports. It may be noted that the cotton crop of Texas in 1879 was only 805,284 commercial bales, compared with 3,724,575 bales in 1908 and 4,066,472 bales in 1906.

Another noteworthy feature of the statistics in the above table is the drift of the cotton trade in respect to certain of the Atlantic ports. Charleston shows 412,931 bales in 1875 and 507,802 bales in 1885, but in 1909 the receipts were only 210,574 bales; on the other hand, Wilmington increased gradually from 76,601 bales in 1875 to 409,656 bales in 1909. The receipts at Norfolk have nearly doubled, while those

of Savannah have more than doubled during the period covered by the table. These conditions have been brought about largely by the trend in the development of the interior transportation facilities and by the establishment of new ocean-transportation routes.

It may be interesting in this connection to observe that the average ocean-freight rate from the United States to Liverpool, according to the statistics published by the Department of Agriculture, is 32 cents per 100 pounds, the average railway rate from the local shipping point to all ports 40 cents, and the average cost of transportation from the farm to the shipping point 16 cents, which gives an estimated total freight charge from the hands of the producer to the cotton merchant in Liverpool, not including terminal charges, of 88 cents for 100 pounds, or \$4.40 per 500-pound bale.

*Exports of cotton, by countries.*—The following table shows the exports of domestic raw cotton, from 1821 to 1909, by countries to which exported, together with the total value:

TABLE 9.—EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC COTTON—TOTAL VALUE AND QUANTITY—BY COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED:  
1821 TO 1909.

[Compiled from Commerce and Navigation of the United States. The statistics of exports differ slightly since 1865 from those shown in Table 15 because of a difference in years to which they relate. The figures of this table are for fiscal years.]

YEAR.	Total value.	QUANTITY, IN 500-POUND BALES.														
		Total.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	Italy.	Spain.	Belgium.	Russia.	Austria-Hungary.	Netherlands.	All other Europe.	Japan.	Canada.	Mexico.	All other countries.
1900.	\$419,733,103	8,895,970	3,665,355	2,438,090	1,098,173	505,695	301,789	157,631	96,675	94,782	30,129	58,174	208,943	131,453	42,575	6,506
1908.	437,788,202	7,633,997	2,956,352	2,385,063	889,083	418,921	262,744	119,470	98,371	90,049	27,684	62,125	200,396	113,997	4,767	4,375
1907.	481,277,797	9,036,434	3,966,119	2,315,651	1,006,633	507,611	275,868	154,168	121,141	113,680	29,092	65,083	262,283	150,343	732	7,775
1906.	401,005,921	7,268,090	3,181,143	1,871,441	817,583	480,807	241,747	114,673	112,480	56,375	18,490	44,486	147,260	141,908	29,285	4,603
1905.	379,965,014	8,609,698	3,967,254	2,011,679	818,304	534,735	295,537	145,564	129,060	62,572	31,163	72,911	336,575	115,857	79,082	9,405
1904.	370,811,246	6,126,386	2,475,752	1,797,354	734,286	363,295	184,892	105,213	108,506	28,158	16,055	61,483	45,870	88,795	56,172	580
1903.	316,180,429	7,086,086	2,799,096	1,915,094	806,673	444,950	206,336	157,351	181,938	39,912	42,542	82,243	152,826	127,640	66,507	2,978
1902.	290,651,819	7,001,558	3,132,324	1,705,815	775,773	445,437	270,602	132,232	73,446	39,757	22,418	61,679	178,505	129,016	27,500	7,054
1901.	313,673,443	6,661,781	3,106,857	1,629,935	754,329	365,359	237,346	154,682	53,171	37,258	53,180	52,325	78,568	102,980	35,163	718
1900.	241,832,737	6,201,166	2,302,128	1,619,173	736,092	443,951	246,612	148,319	54,950	44,919	74,035	63,635	323,202	109,983	18,522	13,045
1899.	209,564,774	7,546,821	3,609,444	1,728,975	803,406	417,353	248,635	129,524	95,012	57,127	51,621	84,500	182,734	98,230	36,130	4,130
1898.	230,442,215	7,700,529	3,532,101	1,858,525	842,038	387,581	263,648	161,941	103,825	35,014	43,509	69,189	224,214	122,495	42,433	13,416
1897.	230,890,971	6,207,510	3,127,180	1,371,577	716,025	323,117	219,088	83,485	84,570	23,971	34,731	48,790	64,022	80,408	30,207	333
1896.	190,056,460	4,670,435	2,267,222	1,038,457	478,265	261,644	210,178	87,966	91,022	15,912	14,219	61,367	40,388	68,074	38,517	322
1895.	204,900,990	7,034,866	3,553,782	1,504,631	790,699	332,656	255,679	145,340	141,998	24,852	25,999	55,319	22,130	105,534	75,953	294
1894.	210,869,289	5,366,565	2,970,903	909,389	610,854	211,716	225,364	128,907	140,082	960	18,581	39,686	9,603	65,085	35,165	270
1893.	188,771,445	4,424,230	2,363,176	850,387	568,059	160,019	200,212	90,309	36,356		20,614	22,449	1,586	62,988	41,812	173
1892.	258,461,241	5,870,440	3,381,685	964,883	602,785	171,003	187,458	134,731	134,392	10,052	27,925	38,996	3,149	79,228	44,235	276
1891.	200,712,898	5,814,718	3,401,212	1,019,144	553,100	194,022	218,830	97,423	135,611	4,447	43,069	47,478	4,813	69,201	25,082	20
1890.	250,968,792	4,945,600	2,905,152	837,641	484,759	129,751	175,339	93,588	193,163	300	17,438	19,927		58,473	20,095	1,074
1889.	237,775,270	4,700,633	2,940,800	660,756	400,197	131,068	181,533	147,807	144,036	5,610	44,354	18,264		61,143	33,802	263
1888.	223,016,760	4,528,242	2,888,525	560,624	392,197	110,375	169,331	130,791	216,798		27,725	18,258		52,052	11,414	162
1887.	206,222,057	4,338,915	2,713,515	561,064	406,090	73,222	138,499	110,288	151,267		43,735	20,519		47,904	11,951	261
1886.	205,085,642	4,116,075	2,444,482	569,435	401,043	110,473	168,414	125,069	184,924	5,252	31,672	16,053		37,425	21,035	198
1885.	201,962,458	3,783,191	2,410,834	468,987	361,402	79,041	135,919	85,664	135,131	3,898	37,930	17,750		26,398	11,754	151
1884.	197,015,204	3,725,145	2,384,254	363,655	457,309	51,725	135,928	30,863	198,639	1,762	53,913	11,027		19,216	22,368	26
1883.	247,328,721	4,576,150	2,776,411	538,583	428,829	80,607	196,930	42,055	347,554	4,656	57,610	28,780		32,636	11,155	535
1882.	183,812,644	3,479,952	2,361,703	324,962	333,541	44,073	115,264	4,732	184,233	189	33,820	16,706		35,159	25,075	405
1881.	247,695,746	4,381,857	2,720,672	466,192	553,854	75,145	127,741	18,318	267,714	4,218	67,502	18,211		25,900	26,772	558
1880.	211,535,905	3,644,122	2,433,255	308,045	359,693	50,126	133,373	17,896	204,600	1,099	65,325	21,097		19,619	19,763	231
1879.	162,304,250	3,256,746	1,967,549	274,969	393,977	47,617	141,215	19,127	308,647	2,533	51,734	13,280		15,481	19,796	821
1878.	180,031,484	3,215,067	2,079,897	243,298	472,062	36,221	81,371	28,383	170,858	3,630	55,909	22,413		14,165	6,844	10
1877.	171,118,508	2,890,738	2,040,731	155,211	438,178	23,066	92,061	4,597	50,219		53,711	13,202		11,017	7,940	775
1876.	192,659,262	2,982,811	1,914,660	219,092	407,952	46,759	95,122	31,076	161,794		68,532	15,019		9,961	13,945	899
1875.	190,638,625	2,920,838	1,823,884	150,570	310,279	18,084	59,627	6,227	131,417		8,141	2,876		7,123	2,610	
1874.	211,223,580	2,717,205	1,807,144	229,227	354,731	24,597	106,718	17,107	108,181		38,099	18,041		8,022	4,579	849
1873.	227,243,060	2,400,127	1,717,299	190,685	226,740	30,568	55,444	24,253	99,147	2,758	38,172	10,916		2,988	1,101	56
1872.	180,684,595	1,867,075	1,407,830	85,033	176,374	11,845	65,142	20,197	49,367		45,570	1		3,762	1,914	10
1871.	218,327,109	2,925,856	2,004,045	207,972	119,223	42,915	94,312	35,867	62,271	4,330	111,405	14,220		4,786	22,619	1,291
1870.	227,027,024	1,317,117	1,298,332	173,552	306,293	14,549	55,409	3,452	30,341		17,080	1,621		3,122	13,219	177
1869.	162,033,052	1,288,656	873,087	140,835	201,116	8,950	32,317	374	19,525		5,331	536		2,244	4,084	231
1868.	152,820,733	1,509,527	1,129,030	152,643	186,466	12,066	51,241	1,608	11,748	331	5,045	675		2,091	16,457	126
1867.	201,470,423	1,322,947	1,048,641	56,390	107,858	7,223	22,068	1,775	10,179		514	214		1,288	6,622	169
1866.	281,385,223	1,301,146	1,024,728	32,276	216,470	397	17,631	533	5,372		283	1,107		1,613	101	485
1865.	6,836,500	13,214	12,009	283	714									181		24
1864.	9,895,854	23,988	19,302	47	3,557	117								110	835	20
1863.	6,652,405	22,770	19,681		2,534						20			303		226
1862.	1,180,113	10,129	7,091	17	46		1,088	1,166						115		6
1861.	34,051,483	615,032	414,685	23,798	114,541	9,373	22,310	11,364	8,502		5,301	1,767		303	2,821	267
1860.	101,906,555	3,535,373	2,528,274	132,145	507,935	54,037	88,044	29,601	43,396	14,943	25,515	30,013		2,771	18,087	612
1859.	161,434,923	2,772,937	1,887,372	131,362	372,981	42,977	121,046	28,657	87,240	33,113	32,311	22,690		114	11,987	1,087
1858.	131,386,061	2,237,248	1,501,905	58,872	357,580	38,966	70,261	16,091	64,220	13,960	16,995	8,334		261	18,169	4
1857.	131,575,859	2,096,505	1,367,996	89,866	348,469	34,480	91,114	24,495	63,867	15,229	20,809	22,544		1,715	15,917	4
1856.	128,382,351	2,702,803	1,798,656													



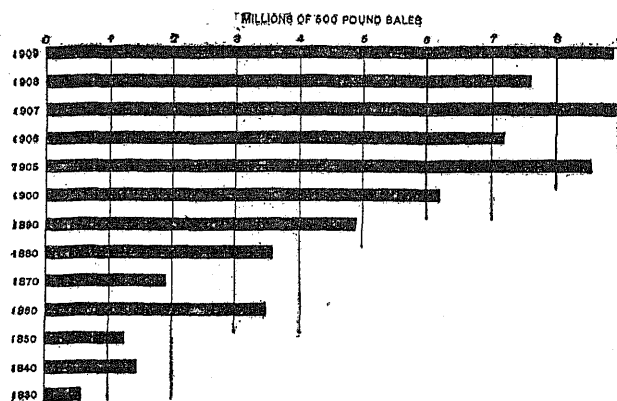
Table 9 shows the development in the exports of raw cotton, and is very instructive, as it covers practically the entire period during which cotton has been produced in this country for commercial purposes. The statistics in this table are not comparable with those in Table 7, because of a difference in the year and in the bale unit employed. The quantity exported during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, amounted to 8,895,970 bales of 500 pounds each, with a value of \$419,733,103. Of this cotton, 3,665,355 bales, or 41.2 per cent, went to the United Kingdom; 2,438,090 bales, or 27.4 per cent, to Germany; and 1,098,173 bales, or 12.3 per cent, to France. These three countries took 80.9 per cent of the total quantity exported.

The table does not in all instances show the final destination of American cotton exported, because of the present indirect transportation connections—cotton shipments from the United States, in many instances, being consigned to intermediate points and thence transported to the place of ultimate destination.

During the period covered by this table the exports of raw cotton increased from less than 250,000 bales of 500 pounds each to 9,036,434 bales reported in 1907 and 8,895,970 bales in 1909. An interesting feature of the table is the general distribution and development of the export trade since 1880, at which time the United Kingdom took two-thirds of all the American cotton exported, France one-tenth, and Germany one-twelfth; while during the year ending June 30, 1909, the United Kingdom took about two-fifths, Germany one-fourth, and France one-eighth. Between 1880 and 1909 the exports to the United Kingdom increased about 50 per cent, those to Germany nearly 700 per cent, while those to France more than trebled. The exports to Italy since 1880 increased from 59,126 bales to 565,695 bales, or more than ninefold. Exports to Japan are noteworthy because of the remarkable variations in the quantities for the different years and because of the growth of these exports since 1891, which is the first year for which they are shown in the table. For 1909 they amounted to 208,943 bales, while for 1905 they were 336,575 bales. The exports to Canada amounted to 19,619 bales in 1880 and 131,453 in 1909. Russia and the Netherlands both show decreases during this period, the former from 204,500 bales to 96,675 bales and the latter from 65,325 bales to 30,129 bales. The decrease in the exports to Russia may be accounted for partially by the increased production of cotton in Russian territory and to the importation of Persian cotton.

The development of the export trade in domestic raw cotton is graphically illustrated by the following diagram:

DIAGRAM 2.—Exports of domestic cotton for specified years: 1830 to 1909.



*Exports of sea-island cotton.*—Because of the great interest that attaches to sea-island cotton, which is quite out of proportion to the volume of its production, and which is brought about by its special use in the manufacture of sewing thread and laces and for similar purposes requiring an extra long fiber, the available statistics of exports of this cotton are presented in Tables 10 and 11, the former showing the exports of sea-island cotton for selected years since 1885, by countries to which exported, and the latter the yearly exports of this cotton since 1805. It will be understood, of course, that the statistics given in these tables are included in the general statistics of domestic exports of cotton shown in other tables of this report.

TABLE 10.—Exports of sea-island cotton (500-pound bales), by countries to which exported: 1885 to 1909.

[The figures are for the year ending June 30.]

Year.	Total.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	All other countries.
1909.....	19,482	13,589	5,070	426	397
1908.....	25,399	17,874	7,112	413	.....
1907.....	15,212	11,056	3,925	185	46
1906.....	32,492	23,870	6,787	838	997
1905.....	36,400	30,331	5,193	796	80
1895.....	30,523	26,350	3,878	36	259
1890.....	18,442	10,853	1,420	169	.....
1885.....	13,528	11,950	1,500	13	5

The production of sea-island cotton in 1908, according to returns of ginneries, was 93,858 bales, equivalent to 36,538,239 pounds. Nearly 27 per cent of the crop of 1908 was exported, as compared with 38 per cent of the crop of 1907 and 34 per cent of that for 1906. The United Kingdom takes more than two-thirds of the entire amount exported and France most of the remainder. It is noteworthy that the quantity of sea-island cotton exported in 1805 was only about 1,000,000 pounds less than in 1909.

TABLE 11.—QUANTITY, VALUE, AND PRICE PER POUND OF SEA-ISLAND COTTON EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES: 1805 TO 1909.

[Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor. From 1887 to 1909 the statistics relate to the year ending August 31; prior to 1887 to the fiscal year ending June 30.]

YEAR.	Bales.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.	Average price per pound (cents).	YEAR.	Bales.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.	Average price per pound (cents).
1909	26,141	9,827,034	\$2,054,667	20.8	1856	12,797,225			
1908	33,286	12,793,166	3,370,025	26.3	1855	13,058,590			
1907	20,222	7,625,985	2,082,606	27.3	1854	10,486,423			
1906	41,111	15,812,223	3,240,505	20.5	1853	11,165,165			
1905	40,376	15,906,269	3,223,271	20.3	1852	11,738,075			
1904	34,046	12,750,616	2,889,827	22.7	1851	8,299,656			
1903	55,075	21,555,348	4,481,153	20.8	1850	8,236,463			
1902	31,262	12,072,090	2,453,722	20.3	1849	11,969,259			
1901	31,688	12,380,234	2,383,589	19.3	1848	7,724,148			
1900	46,117	18,124,726	2,973,935	16.4	1847	6,293,973			
1899	33,922	13,294,378	2,216,234	16.7	1846	9,388,533			
1898	41,778	16,261,806	2,875,741	17.7	1845	9,389,625			
1897	55,824	21,751,255	4,104,819	19.0	1844	6,099,076			
1896	49,811	19,228,199	3,831,852	18.9	1843	7,515,079			
1895	39,250	15,227,676	2,773,610	18.2	1842	7,254,099			
1894	36,095	13,830,942	2,818,397	20.4	1841	6,400,000			
1893	20,841	8,033,070	1,770,723	22.0	1840	8,779,669			
1892	23,381	9,278,332	1,630,020	17.6	1839	5,107,404			
1891	38,204	14,766,245	3,105,707	21.0	1838	7,286,340			
1890	24,467	9,284,294	2,289,037	24.7	1837	5,286,971			26.0
1889	17,089	6,299,668	1,367,099	21.7	1836	8,544,419			25.0
1888	19,935	7,051,762	1,668,208	23.9	1835	7,752,736			24.5
1887	21,820	7,953,972	1,787,188	22.5	1834	8,085,935			19.7
1886	13,389	4,613,675	1,176,025	25.5	1833	11,142,987			16.2
1885	18,645	6,764,033	1,685,635	24.9	1832	8,743,373			13.7
1884	11,094	3,598,866	1,160,673	32.3	1831	8,311,762			13.7
1883	17,166	5,692,079	1,662,281	29.2	1830	8,147,165			16.0
1882	13,975	4,853,592	1,398,296	28.8	1829	12,833,307			15.0
1881	20,560	7,138,351	2,161,207	30.3	1828	11,288,419			16.0
1880	14,094	5,061,634	1,683,900	33.0	1827	15,140,798			14.7
1879	11,461	4,030,228	1,108,072	27.5	1826	5,972,852			20.0
1878	16,455	6,325,147	1,616,214	25.6	1825	9,655,278			28.5
1877	9,863	3,394,724	1,084,509	31.9	1824	9,525,722			19.2
1876	8,204	2,644,791	941,803	35.6	1823	12,136,688			17.5
1875	12,647	4,439,120	1,538,769	34.7	1822	11,250,635			19.0
1874	19,290	6,426,524	2,114,124	32.9	1821	11,344,066			21.2
1873	16,463	5,693,909	2,350,687	41.3	1820	6,020,101			
1872	8,029	2,709,106	1,410,303	52.1	1819	3,442,186			
1871	9,063	3,212,988	1,437,539	44.7	1818	3,080,838			
1870	17,341	5,409,780	2,900,433	53.7	1817	8,101,880			
1869		2,785,244	2,374,892	85.3	1816	9,900,326			
1868		4,998,315	3,023,334	60.5	1815	8,449,051			
1867		0,742,314	4,354,841	64.6	1814	2,520,388			
1866		7,284,473	6,424,770	88.0	1813	4,134,849			
1865		330,584	296,179	98.5	1812	4,367,806			
1864		133,521	127,783	95.7	1811	8,029,576			
1863		527,747			1810	8,604,078			
1862		66,443			1809	8,604,213			
1861		6,170,321			1808	949,051			
1860		15,598,698			1807	8,926,011			
1859		13,713,556			1806	6,096,082			
1858		12,101,058			1805	8,787,659			
1857		12,940,725							

## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The following table distributes the exports of domestic manufactures of cotton for the last fiscal year, by countries to which exported:

TABLE 12.—EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES OF COTTON, BY COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1909.

[Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

COUNTRY.	Total value.	CLOTHS.						Wearing apparel (value).	COTTON WASTE.		Yarn and thread (value).	All other (value).
		Unbleached.		Bleached.		Dyed, colored, or printed.			Pounds.	Value.		
		Square yards.	Value.	Square yards.	Value.	Square yards.	Value.					
Total.....	\$31,878,566	208,383,337	\$12,381,384	37,739,860	\$2,146,117	121,508,345	\$7,165,579	\$4,240,667	41,842,800	\$2,134,941	\$551,062	\$3,252,816
Europe:												
United Kingdom.....	2,092,212	2,091,702	360,895	36,277	5,898	336,875	33,015	706,290	10,695,966	681,152	15,933	289,029
Germany.....	1,035,235	10,781	4,214	1,000	86	17,093	1,227	122,048	19,642,728	880,545	.....	27,115
Turkey (including Asiatic Turkey).....	288,735	3,832,628	248,800	84,426	6,321	364,448	30,230	1,744	.....	.....	.....	1,541
Belgium.....	91,117	2,725	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,658	2,570,488	80,668	.....	7,266
Italy.....	64,938	32,194	2,625	.....	.....	21,443	1,019	6,225	626,553	45,208	.....	9,861
Netherlands.....	61,632	9,241	2,052	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,339	496,601	11,249	135	1,857
France.....	82,290	.....	.....	500	50	5,005	558	3,161	749,634	63,903	.....	14,528
Norway.....	6,752	3,174	1,763	.....	.....	5,694	613	1,903	.....	.....	.....	2,383
Portugal.....	17,072	80,801	12,576	.....	.....	3,412	370	807	.....	.....	.....	3,319
Russia (including Asiatic Russia).....	42,720	6,209	2,193	.....	.....	12,576	1,173	1,028	100	9	.....	38,317
Denmark.....	14,427	8,780	1,674	.....	.....	530	60	2,159	425,458	8,089	305	1,450
Spain.....	16,136	1,240	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,052	167,843	13,610	.....	1,359
Sweden.....	7,690	1,353	2,782	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,148	.....	.....	.....	2,760
All other Europe.....	45,483	424,503	32,805	9,000	702	20,041	1,492	3,774	11,154	700	.....	6,010
America:												
Canada.....	3,712,506	1,286,660	100,706	2,051,370	190,694	4,450,587	436,938	1,108,298	4,862,701	250,514	178,572	1,437,784
Mexico.....	646,488	246,515	40,888	406,857	41,409	1,126,929	86,675	246,228	178,521	10,064	7,717	213,507
Panama.....	774,266	249,393	33,587	334,992	31,466	3,700,328	217,484	386,084	372,679	20,830	2,346	82,400
San Salvador.....	453,136	6,608,007	289,954	156,513	11,586	2,893,685	144,389	1,129	1,677	114	346	5,618
Honduras.....	374,183	1,449,188	63,550	426,022	27,344	3,098,159	168,016	34,424	4,892	250	.....	80,590
Guatemala.....	267,429	1,298,087	66,557	176,384	11,236	2,454,944	144,168	15,324	14,524	861	.....	29,283
Nicaragua.....	228,952	479,564	21,776	308,310	21,321	2,200,565	129,142	30,945	6,765	412	.....	25,356
Costa Rica.....	240,362	1,447,429	66,166	40,304	2,817	2,922,371	141,206	15,902	22,449	1,206	511	12,494
British Honduras.....	118,017	167,971	13,375	152,957	10,276	830,309	48,654	18,174	7,692	438	35	27,005
Cuba.....	1,906,994	2,439,815	241,728	5,284,182	292,116	13,326,459	739,546	330,685	465,841	27,204	2,252	273,433
Haiti.....	1,258,197	1,275,631	73,686	1,145,537	64,822	17,301,015	1,109,180	3,897	8,507	619	63	5,930
Santo Domingo.....	593,271	743,267	30,134	827,566	48,057	6,337,393	375,808	23,480	26,291	1,518	4,006	11,208
British West Indies	911,275	1,701,780	108,412	2,048,347	90,193	10,802,519	598,711	101,152	23,030	1,581	257	40,969
Dutch West Indies (including Miquelon).....	44,616	146,910	12,046	19,947	1,189	407,658	24,078	3,966	12,478	788	.....	2,540
Danish West Indies	25,220	32,604	2,454	1,371	133	188,845	10,973	7,561	9,299	580	39	3,480
French West Indies	6,074	8,836	1,171	118	10	46,196	2,871	951	3,312	236	.....	835
Bermuda.....	39,601	16,773	1,711	31,319	2,819	125,613	8,021	19,877	1,757	141	225	6,809
Chile.....	490,016	1,883,034	82,264	4,745,676	259,793	2,293,041	123,483	5,436	7,284	653	6,858	11,629
Colombia.....	823,216	2,365,791	107,746	902,371	43,942	12,658,345	612,060	23,145	16,938	1,036	8,700	25,587
Brazil.....	265,177	110,019	17,717	88,672	10,508	2,254,769	161,090	14,037	66,989	4,626	2,382	54,817
Argentina.....	457,436	1,126,428	133,014	38,526	4,012	345,363	27,283	8,379	24,339	1,570	247,806	35,372
Venezuela.....	346,443	1,987,017	122,178	177,382	9,595	3,725,349	201,473	1,583	18,882	1,295	.....	10,319
Guiana.....	150,581	295,426	20,121	162,171	10,518	2,014,973	105,796	6,497	765	60	.....	7,589
Uruguay.....	97,134	487,380	60,340	119,561	8,524	71,750	5,863	8,034	.....	.....	3,890	10,483
Peru.....	104,760	799,214	54,421	117,637	6,493	434,172	31,089	7,259	6,837	431	197	4,870
Ecuador.....	131,680	144,736	13,304	26,435	1,613	2,163,122	105,491	4,886	30,716	2,472	.....	3,923
Bolivia.....	167,951	2,749,340	132,349	7,043	535	542,172	33,265	1,294	205	14	.....	404
Paraguay.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,856	450	.....	465	50	.....	.....
Asia and Oceania:												
China.....	8,067,472	120,952,947	6,984,078	17,415,127	908,681	1,620,499	111,402	40,108	.....	.....	7,749	15,464
Aden.....	1,312,265	26,976,950	1,312,265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,383
British India.....	760,697	11,623,413	755,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,539	.....	.....	1,190	19,154
Japan.....	66,990	10,487	2,018	46,815	4,697	33,850	3,957	14,635	15,553	1,339	.....	7,737
Hongkong.....	189,320	611,082	73,450	.....	.....	203,790	23,485	32,753	.....	.....	51,904	130,788
Australasia and Tasmania.....	979,440	1,307,722	104,424	35,310	3,885	5,887,943	476,291	252,911	91,538	4,655	6,516	187,728
Philippine Islands.....	1,069,042	123,906	13,646	15,148	1,177	11,650,758	520,816	322,184	162,840	13,451	40	39,520
All other Asia and Oceania.....	368,705	770,709	94,519	14,884	1,474	1,352,284	127,790	105,343	500	50	.....	.....
Africa:												
British East Africa.....	375,498	6,634,970	330,544	34,000	2,442	809,140	41,852	502	.....	.....	.....	158
British South Africa.....	157,283	18,745	5,187	.....	.....	108,595	10,296	136,272	.....	.....	.....	5,068
All other Africa.....	149,966	1,840,260	103,015	138,603	7,683	317,873	16,691	9,367	.....	.....	.....	13,210

As shown in Table 12, the total value of exports of cotton goods of domestic manufacture for 1909 amounted to \$31,878,566, compared with \$25,177,758 in 1908 and \$32,305,412 in 1907. Practically the entire increase over 1908 is due to the larger exports to China and to other eastern countries. Of the total for the year, \$12,381,384 represented the value of unbleached cloths, \$2,146,117 the value of bleached cloths, and \$7,165,579 the value of dyed, colored, or printed cloths. Of the total value of cotton manufactures exported, \$3,866,439 went to Europe, \$14,545,460 to North and South America, \$12,783,920 to Asia, and the remainder to Africa. The export of American

yarns to the Far East is insignificant, that market being controlled by British India and Japan. China is a large importer of yarns, but imported from the United States in 1909 only \$7,749 worth, although the value of yarn exported to Hongkong amounted to \$51,904. Argentina, with an importation valued at \$247,806, and Canada, with one valued at \$178,572, take more than three-fourths of all the yarn exported from this country.

The imports of cotton manufactures into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1909, by countries from which imported, are shown in the following table:

TABLE 13.—IMPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES, BY COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1909.

[Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

COUNTRY.	Total value.	CLOTHS.						Clothing, ready-made, and other wearing apparel (value).	Hosiery and knit goods (value).	Laces, embroideries, etc. (value).	THREAD, YARN, AND WARPS.		All other (value).
		Bleached, dyed, or printed.		Not bleached, dyed, nor printed.		Plushes, velvets, velveteens, etc.					Pounds.	Value.	
		Square yards.	Value.	Square yards.	Value.	Square yards.	Value.						
Total.....	\$62,010,286	65,841,357	\$9,900,294	2,535,251	\$289,843	1,042,739	\$423,161	\$2,719,431	\$6,917,828	\$34,368,580	6,926,295	\$3,306,172	\$4,084,977
Europe:													
United Kingdom..	19,951,548	53,763,485	7,866,571	2,038,433	232,072	634,094	207,136	188,417	120,097	6,910,839	5,617,301	2,746,870	1,679,546
Germany.....	14,859,770	2,422,004	427,150	237,185	24,307	260,332	131,018	1,340,315	6,408,538	4,964,489	916,482	383,421	1,180,532
France.....	11,959,565	3,663,348	783,780	92,271	11,818	145,143	83,332	987,259	159,804	9,125,671	86,720	35,998	771,903
Switzerland.....	13,533,057	2,366,615	322,698	139,895	17,375	.....	.....	12,056	200,775	12,591,620	285,854	127,841	260,692
Belgium.....	558,974	341,159	57,330	89	10	1,981	1,004	71,196	2,300	354,158	13,262	5,097	67,870
Austria-Hungary..	490,658	2,245,427	303,972	15,075	2,631	196	125	17,921	971	107,613	4,504	6,048	51,377
Italy.....	66,399	63,775	10,581	.....	.....	241	126	6,478	34	41,150	63	22	8,008
Spain.....	49,027	96,526	20,746	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,631	6,188	7,278	.....	.....	1,184
Netherlands.....	47,745	31,214	5,552	.....	.....	547	146	942	210	38,115	.....	.....	2,780
Turkey (including Asiatic Turkey).....	90,564	1,440	204	.....	.....	3	3	1,045	.....	84,502	.....	.....	4,810
All other Europe..	33,192	274	83	89	7	.....	.....	7,982	17,942	5,298	34	6	1,874
America:													
Canada.....	10,877	4,382	946	490	48	42	31	2,883	241	1,450	1,536	752	4,517
Mexico.....	23,414	91	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,206	8	21,400	6	2	735
All other America..	4,778	169	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,534	80	2,688	2	4	642
Asia:													
Japan.....	236,062	835,068	99,945	11,366	1,527	160	240	27,182	508	63,629	531	111	42,720
China.....	11,180	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,064	.....	2,832	.....	.....	3,281
British India.....	21,984	6	1	200	22	.....	.....	612	.....	21,142	.....	.....	207
All other countries.....	61,492	6,359	689	178	26	.....	.....	33,908	123	24,497	.....	.....	2,249

According to Table 13, the value of imports of cotton manufactures amounted last year to \$62,010,286, more than one-half of which consisted of laces and embroideries. Switzerland leads in the value of laces imported into this country, with \$12,591,620, or more than one-third of the total, and is followed by France, with \$9,125,671, while Germany and the United Kingdom also contributed largely to this class of imports.

Of the bleached, dyed, or printed cloths imported, 79 per cent came from the United Kingdom, which country also supplied more than four-fifths of the thread, yarn, and warps imported. Practically all of the imports of hosiery and knit goods, amounting in value to \$6,917,828, came from Germany.

The following table shows the yearly exports and imports of cotton manufactures since 1900:

TABLE 14.—VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COTTON GOODS, BY COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED AND FROM WHICH IMPORTED: 1900 TO 1909.

[Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

COUNTRY.	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
<i>Exports.</i>										
Total.....	\$31,878,566	\$25,177,758	\$32,305,412	\$52,944,033	\$49,666,080	\$22,403,713	\$32,216,304	\$32,108,362	\$20,272,418	\$24,003,087
Europe:										
United Kingdom.....	2,092,212	2,487,349	2,274,014	2,042,377	1,446,409	1,352,212	1,269,346	1,458,962	1,744,113	1,256,729
Germany.....	1,035,235	1,140,332	1,185,492	971,047	601,541	1,074,278	1,106,832	601,653	621,814	385,683
All other Europe.....	738,992	972,741	965,549	654,353	383,092	336,574	322,508	380,930	371,971	270,229
America:										
Canada.....	3,712,506	3,279,519	3,507,446	3,587,567	3,030,341	3,139,508	3,046,125	2,820,781	2,554,144	2,691,992
Mexico.....	646,488	809,244	934,910	821,302	880,074	732,380	597,742	661,721	760,090	958,889
Central America.....	2,456,345	2,363,424	2,036,591	2,200,618	2,052,298	1,741,714	1,251,975	1,114,874	1,271,605	1,170,142
British West Indies (including Bermuda).....	950,876	687,311	836,047	713,885	659,382	486,027	763,620	619,647	456,395	435,949
Cuba.....	1,906,964	1,585,376	1,008,653	1,507,473	1,330,260	684,212	416,970	378,081	380,037	612,252
Haiti.....	1,258,197	742,978	617,659	822,815	524,860	484,900	572,077	627,040	744,424	745,063
Other North America.....	579,181	577,516	828,737	452,468	660,342	557,809	582,090	420,369	443,472	500,290
Brazil.....	265,177	373,545	548,367	636,374	823,120	786,880	686,640	607,535	373,748	430,118
Chile.....	490,016	616,814	989,059	898,155	764,463	694,594	613,835	439,293	606,196	531,131
Colombia.....	823,216	624,687	874,813	693,021	896,143	943,487	1,484,261	810,661	890,167	310,360
Peru.....	104,760	132,409	155,792	112,797	157,202	162,785	124,411	103,519	123,090	113,332
Venezuela.....	346,443	319,937	439,160	429,645	438,094	547,080	499,003	500,857	903,862	333,294
Other South America.....	1,005,291	692,939	843,830	902,684	1,105,447	564,586	598,481	609,585	304,431	355,556
Asia and Oceania:										
China.....	8,067,472	3,413,248	5,955,331	29,814,075	28,017,190	4,139,000	13,710,413	10,494,248	4,620,998	8,804,778
British East Indies.....	730,677	296,807	684,990	655,346	486,843	453,721	720,826	577,724	436,009	524,419
British Australasia.....	979,440	1,039,426	1,229,627	1,285,085	1,079,179	807,269	848,575	918,088	694,435	622,228
Aden.....	1,312,265	998,736	1,995,713	1,634,134	1,140,875	1,435,764	1,634,020	(1)	(1)	(1)
Philippine Islands.....	1,059,042	836,845	1,046,874	403,896	850,244	322,259	316,570	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other Asia and Oceania.....	605,024	711,534	813,339	862,092	2,176,1726	421,561	358,707	1,436,843	1,451,723	1,838,346
Africa.....	682,747	415,141	733,419	782,224	586,350	535,073	681,077	508,005	380,926	455,309
All other countries.....								11,046	12,768	584,398
<i>Imports.</i>										
Total.....	62,010,286	68,379,781	73,704,636	63,043,322	48,919,936	49,524,246	52,462,755	44,460,126	40,246,935	41,296,239
Europe:										
United Kingdom.....	19,951,548	22,421,517	22,971,167	19,446,227	15,089,333	16,831,493	18,685,784	16,376,611	14,299,999	17,110,588
Germany.....	14,859,770	18,036,650	18,212,531	16,459,615	14,332,703	14,156,596	14,136,286	11,071,974	10,291,398	8,863,297
France.....	11,959,565	11,669,509	15,309,399	13,038,125	8,701,625	7,996,644	8,529,531	7,440,592	6,383,710	5,623,340
Switzerland.....	13,533,057	14,478,092	15,286,363	12,578,536	9,728,717	9,526,442	10,095,362	8,716,253	8,493,022	8,975,580
Belgium.....	558,974	635,846	591,576	458,557	354,214	305,001	301,578	254,753	260,690	321,863
Austria-Hungary.....	490,658	280,236	293,965	218,974	113,833	152,655	157,771	119,773	117,870	107,128
Italy.....	66,399	182,792	237,965	97,520	41,281	58,922	57,460	37,673	14,677	10,093
Spain.....	49,027	84,811	62,252	86,952	57,400	57,753	54,899	55,572	633	2,747
Netherlands.....	47,745	17,333	85,325	60,116	48,880	26,223	27,690	8,808	3,225	11,417
Turkey (including Asiatic Turkey).....	90,564	89,552	69,637	43,725	42,796	48,033	67,724	54,238	73,063	68,355
All other Europe.....	33,192	41,678	65,704	72,600	34,072	39,112	92,815	16,636	5,826	8,217
America:										
Canada.....	10,877	20,912	48,496	10,467	19,429	11,485	8,782	14,997	9,953	6,527
Mexico.....	23,414	28,787	40,720	39,110	44,154	52,062	44,024	46,590	43,566	33,328
All other America.....	4,778	4,347	4,966	2,074	2,465	10,302	1,774	2,079	4,348	1,460
Asia:										
Japan.....	236,062	305,270	333,881	316,278	202,736	181,286	143,234	153,876	135,488	71,066
China.....	11,180	29,028	21,853	14,657	25,618	24,199	14,663	20,967	18,492	25,073
British India.....	21,984	44,036	43,311	67,872	50,441	23,375	27,626	51,603	65,472	47,742
All other countries.....	61,492	9,385	25,525	31,917	30,179	22,663	15,752	17,131	25,503	8,418

<sup>1</sup> Included in "Other Asia and Oceania."

<sup>2</sup> Includes exports to Japan in 1906, valued at \$393,628 and in 1905, valued at \$1,430,710.

<sup>3</sup> Includes value of exports to Hawaii.

As indicated in Table 14, the annual exports of cotton manufactures are subject to very wide fluctuations, those for 1909 amounting to \$31,878,566, or only three-fifths of those for 1906, when they amounted to \$52,944,033. This reduction is due to the falling off in the exports to China, which dropped from \$29,814,075 in 1906 to \$8,067,472 in 1909, and strikingly illustrates the necessity for a wider range of markets for American manufactures.

The value of imports of cotton goods during the year was \$62,010,286 compared with \$73,704,636 in

1907 and \$41,296,239 in 1900. Practically all of the increase since 1900 is due to the importation of hosiery and other knit goods from Germany, and of laces and embroideries from Switzerland and France.

#### TRADE IN COTTON FOR THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the production, net weight of bale, value of lint per pound, domestic exports, consumption, and net imports of cotton, 1790 to 1908:

TABLE 15.—PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS OF COTTON FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1790 TO 1908.

YEAR.	PRODUCTION.				Consumption (500-pound bales).	Exports of domestic cotton (500-pound bales).	Net imports (500-pound bales).	YEAR.	PRODUCTION.				Consumption (500-pound bales).	Exports of domestic cotton (500-pound bales).	Net imports (500-pound bales).
	Running bales, counting round as half bales (number).	Equivalent 500-pound bales, gross weight (number).	Average net weight of bale (pounds).	Value of lint per pound, upland cotton (cents).					Running bales, counting round as half bales (number).	Equivalent 500-pound bales, gross weight (number).	Average net weight of bale (pounds).	Value of lint per pound, upland cotton (cents).			
1908....	13,432,131	13,587,306	484	9.2	5,108,963	8,889,724	165,451	1848....	2,866,938	2,615,031	436	7.5	586,032	2,053,204	22
1907....	11,325,882	11,375,461	480	11.5	4,493,028	7,779,508	140,869	1847....	2,439,786	2,128,433	417	8.0	537,427	1,628,549	558
1906....	13,305,265	13,595,498	490	10.0	4,974,199	8,825,237	202,733	1846....	1,778,651	1,603,763	431	11.2	385,916	1,064,440	122
1905....	10,725,602	10,804,556	482	10.9	4,877,465	6,975,494	133,464	1845....	1,806,110	1,634,954	411	7.9	363,365	1,096,116	386
1904....	13,697,310	13,679,954	478	8.7	4,523,208	9,119,614	130,182	1844....	2,394,503	2,078,910	415	5.6	337,730	1,746,812	2 680
1903....	10,015,721	10,045,615	480	12.2	3,980,567	6,290,245	100,298	1843....	2,030,409	1,750,069	412	7.7	298,872	1,327,267	517
1902....	10,784,473	10,827,168	481	8.2	4,187,076	6,960,880	149,113	1842....	2,378,875	2,035,481	409	7.2	278,106	1,684,694	1,835
1901....	9,748,546	9,675,771	489	8.1	4,080,287	6,928,697	100,080	1841....	1,683,574	1,398,282	397	7.8	222,461	1,169,434	1,107
1900....	10,245,602	10,266,527	480	9.3	3,603,516	6,800,917	116,610	1840....	1,634,954	1,347,640	394	9.5	245,045	1,060,408	1,210
1899....	9,607,786	9,459,935	476	7.6	3,687,253	6,221,541	134,778	1839....	2,063,915	1,653,722	383	8.9	230,525	1,487,882	297
1898....	11,189,205	11,435,368	489	4.9	3,672,097	7,655,281	103,223	1838....	1,360,532	1,092,980	384	13.4	221,738	827,248	319
1897....	10,897,857	10,885,040	482	5.6	3,472,398	7,889,587	105,802	1837....	1,801,497	1,428,334	379	10.1	195,100	1,191,905	355
1896....	8,532,705	8,515,640	477	7.3	2,841,394	6,126,185	114,712	1836....	1,423,930	1,129,016	379	13.2	176,449	888,423	2 510
1895....	7,161,094	7,146,772	477	8.2	2,499,781	4,761,505	112,001	1835....	1,360,725	1,061,821	373	16.5	184,731	847,263	427
1894....	9,901,251	10,025,534	484	5.9	2,983,665	6,961,372	99,399	1834....	1,253,406	962,343	367	17.4	166,523	774,718	1,574
1893....	7,493,000	7,433,056	474	7.5	2,300,276	5,307,295	59,405	1833....	1,225,895	930,962	363	12.9	149,159	769,436	308
1892....	6,700,365	6,658,313	475	8.4	2,415,875	4,485,351	85,735	1832....	1,114,286	815,900	350	12.3	142,352	649,397	69
1891....	9,035,379	9,040,867	473	7.3	2,846,753	5,896,800	64,394	1831....	1,069,444	805,439	360	9.4	130,895	644,430	2 22
1890....	8,652,597	8,562,089	473	8.6	2,604,491	5,850,219	45,580	1830....	1,026,393	732,218	341	9.7	129,938	553,960	22
1889....	7,472,511	7,472,511	478	11.5	2,518,409	4,928,921	18,334	1829....	1,076,606	763,598	339	10.0	89,723	596,918	378
1888....	6,938,290	6,923,775	477	10.7	2,309,250	4,730,192	15,284	1828....	953,079	679,916	341	9.9	84,788	529,674	2 40
1887....	7,046,833	6,884,432	467	10.3	2,205,302	4,591,331	11,933	1827....	805,970	564,854	335	10.5	84,516	421,181	597
1886....	6,505,087	6,314,661	464	10.3	2,040,687	4,301,542	7,552	1826....	1,057,402	732,218	331	9.3	103,535	588,620	74
1885....	6,575,691	6,369,341	463	9.4	2,094,682	4,453,495	8,270	1825....	817,308	533,473	312	12.2	409,071	409,071	79
1884....	5,682,000	5,477,448	460	10.5	1,687,108	3,730,170	7,144	1824....	751,748	449,791	286	18.6	.....	352,900	26
1883....	5,713,200	5,521,963	462	10.6	1,813,865	3,733,369	11,247	1823....	656,028	387,029	282	14.7	.....	286,739	932
1882....	6,949,756	6,833,432	470	10.6	2,038,400	4,591,331	4,716	1822....	704,698	439,331	298	11.4	.....	347,447	110
1881....	5,456,408	5,136,447	450	12.2	1,849,457	3,876,521	3,261	1821....	636,042	376,569	283	14.3	.....	289,350	2 196
1880....	6,065,750	6,356,998	460	11.3	1,865,922	4,453,495	5,447	1820....	575,540	334,723	278	14.3	100,000	249,787	427
1879....	5,755,359	5,466,387	454	12.0	1,500,688	3,742,752	7,578	1819....	632,576	340,372	264	17.0	.....	255,720	2 4,571
1878....	5,074,155	4,745,078	447	10.8	1,457,266	3,290,167	5,049	1818....	446,429	261,506	280	24.0	.....	175,994	2 4,454
1877....	4,773,865	4,494,224	450	11.3	1,468,667	3,197,439	5,046	1817....	465,960	271,967	279	34.0	.....	184,942	3,086
1876....	4,474,069	4,118,390	440	11.7	1,314,489	2,839,418	4,832	1816....	439,716	259,414	282	26.0	.....	171,299	2,048
1875....	4,632,313	4,302,818	444	13.0	1,255,712	3,037,650	4,498	1815....	369,004	209,205	271	29.0	.....	163,894	2 44
1874....	3,832,901	3,528,276	440	15.0	1,098,163	2,504,118	3,784	1814....	254,545	146,444	275	21.0	51,778	165,997	2 266
1873....	4,170,388	3,873,750	444	17.0	1,213,052	2,682,631	3,541	1813....	304,878	156,904	246	15.5	.....	35,458	101
1872....	3,930,508	3,650,932	444	18.2	1,115,691	2,470,590	10,016	1812....	304,878	156,904	246	12.5	.....	38,220	3,133
1871....	2,974,351	2,750,564	443	20.5	1,146,730	1,824,937	6,374	1811....	325,203	167,364	246	10.5	.....	57,775	897
1870....	4,352,317	4,024,527	442	17.0	1,026,583	2,922,757	1,802	1810....	286,195	177,824	247	15.5	35,565	124,116	431
1869....	3,011,996	2,409,597	440	24.0	796,616	1,987,708	3,026	1809....	328,000	171,548	250	16.0	33,473	186,523	2 560
1868....	2,366,467	2,198,141	444	29.0	860,481	1,300,440	1,870	1808....	334,821	156,904	224	16.0	.....	101,981	2 1,601
1867....	2,519,554	2,345,610	445	24.9	844,044	1,052,756	3,475	1807....	289,855	167,364	276	19.0	.....	21,261	6,297
1866....	2,097,254	1,948,077	444	31.6	715,253	1,401,697	2 1,035	1806....	285,714	167,364	280	21.5	.....	127,889	1,485
1865....	2,269,316	2,093,653	441	43.2	614,540	1,301,146	10,322	1805....	304,348	146,444	230	22.0	.....	71,815	961
1864....	309,000	299,372	477	83.4	344,278	17,789	68,798	1804....	261,044	135,983	249	23.0	23,013	76,780	456
1863....	450,000	449,059	477	101.5	219,540	23,998	52,405	1803....	222,222	125,523	270	20.0	.....	70,068	183
1862....	1,600,000	1,590,653	477	67.2	287,397	22,770	67,695	1802....	231,002	115,063	238	19.0	.....	75,424	2 1,153
1861....	4,500,000	4,490,586	477	31.3	369,226	10,129	61,731	1801....	210,526	100,418	228	19.0	.....	47,768	2 170
1860....	3,849,469	3,841,416	477	13.0	841,975	615,032	.....	1800....	153,509	78,222	228	44.0	18,829	41,822	8,696
1859....	3,387,052	4,309,597	461	11.0	845,410	3,535,373	.....	1799....	88,889	41,841	225	28.0	16,737	35,580	8,870
1858....	4,018,914	3,758,273	447	12.1	867,489	2,772,037	.....	1798....	60,667	31,381	225	44.0	.....	19,065	7,532
1857....	3,257,339	3,012,016	442	12.2	550,708	2,237,248	.....	1797....	48,889	23,013	225	39.0	.....	18,720	7,761
1856....	3,093,737	2,873,680	444	13.5	761,614	2,096,565	1,678	1796....	44,444	20,921	225	34.0	.....	7,577	7,336
1855....	3,665,557	3,220,782	420	10.3	731,484	2,702,863	2,295	1795....	35,556	16,736	225	36.5	.....	12,213	8,737
1854....	2,982,634	2,708,082	434	10.4	641,391	2,016,849	4,425	1794....	35,556	16,736	225	36.5	.....	9,414	8,592
1853....	3,074,979	2,766,194	430	11.0	663,204	1,975,666	1,141	1793....	22,222	10,460	225	33.0	.....	3,565	5,127
1852....	3,416,214	3,130,333	438	11.0	730,468	2,223,141	1,423	1792....	13,333	6,276	225	32.0	.....	1,097	5,503
1851....	3,126,310	2,799,290	428	9.5	617,468	2,186,461	512	1791....	8,889	4,184	225	29.0	.....	277	1,112
1850....	2,454,442	2,136,083	416	12.1	422,626	1,854,474	330	1790....	6,667	3,138	225	26.0	11,000	379	697
1849....	2,469,093	1,975,274	429	12.3	575,506	1,270,763	485								

1 Equivalent bales of 400 pounds.

2 Excess of foreign exports over total imports.

*Production.*—The production statistics relate, when possible, to the year of growth, but when figures for the growth year are wanting, a commercial crop which represents the trade movement is taken. The statistics of production have been compiled from publications of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1790 to 1898. Census figures have, however, been used when available, including those for 1899 to 1908.

*Value of lint.*—The value of lint per pound shown since 1902 relates to the average grade of upland cotton marketed prior to April 1 of the following year; from 1890 to 1901, the average price of middling cotton on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange; and from 1790 to 1889, as published in reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.

*Consumption.*—Compiled from publications of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1790 to 1894; and from the reports of Latham, Alexander & Company, for 1895 to 1903. Census figures have been taken when available.

*Domestic exports and net imports.*—Compiled from American state papers for 1790 to 1819 and from "Commerce and Navigation of the United States," Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, for 1820 to 1903. The export year begins October 1 for 1790 to 1842, July 1 for 1843 to 1866, and September 1 for 1867 to 1903. The period for consumption, exports, and imports is designated by the year in which the record begins rather than that in which it ends.

# WORLD'S CONSUMPTION OF COTTON, AND TRADE IN COTTON AND ITS MANUFACTURES FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES.

Statistics of the number of cotton spindles and of the mill consumption of cotton throughout the world in 1900 and 1909 are shown in the following table:

TABLE 16.—*World's cotton spindles and mill consumption, by countries: 1900 and 1909.*

[The statistics for the United States were collected by this Bureau. Those for other countries have been compiled from a number of authorities, among them being the reports of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, and the Financial and Commercial Chronicle, and Cotton Facts, New York.]

COUNTRY.	COTTON SPINDLES (NUMBER).		MILL CONSUMPTION (BALES). <sup>1</sup>	
	1909	1900	1909	1900
Total .....	133,377,000	105,661,000	19,397,000	15,185,000
United States:				
Cotton-growing states.....	10,429,000	4,368,000	2,476,000	1,523,000
All other states.....	17,589,000	15,104,000	2,729,000	2,350,000
Europe:				
United Kingdom.....	53,312,000	45,500,000	3,512,000	3,330,000
Germany.....	10,163,000	8,000,000	1,765,000	1,400,000
Russia.....	8,076,000	7,500,000	1,514,000	1,350,000
France.....	7,000,000	5,500,000	970,000	700,000
Italy.....	5,000,000	1,940,000	941,000	475,000
Austria-Hungary.....	4,352,000	3,300,000	795,000	675,000
Spain.....	1,900,000	2,615,000	327,000	400,000
Switzerland.....	1,497,000	1,550,000	110,000	125,000
Belgium.....	1,231,000	920,000	210,000	170,000
Portugal.....	451,000	230,000	62,000	60,000
Netherlands.....	425,000	300,000	85,000	70,000
Sweden.....	450,000	360,000	85,000	85,000
Denmark.....	78,000	40,000	23,000	15,000
Norway.....	76,000	35,000	11,000	10,000
Other European countries.....	220,000	110,000	75,000	50,000
British India.....	5,800,000	4,945,000	1,661,000	1,162,000
Japan.....	1,732,000	1,274,000	910,000	700,000
China.....	800,000	550,000	400,000	200,000
Brazil.....	1,000,000	450,000	375,000	85,000
Mexico.....	760,000	470,000	185,000	125,000
Canada.....	831,000	550,000	127,000	110,000
All other countries.....	215,000	50,000	55,000	15,000

<sup>1</sup> The statistics for the United States, Russia, British India, Japan, Switzerland, and Brazil represent bales of 500 pounds each.

The statistics of Table 16 have been compiled from a number of sources, and while absolute accuracy is not claimed, they approximate the facts. According to this table the number of cotton spindles operated in the world during the year ending August 31, 1909, was 133,377,000, and the quantity of cotton consumed by them 19,397,000 bales, indicating a weekly consumption of about 373,000 bales. In 1900 the approximate number of spindles was 105,661,000, and the consumption of cotton 15,185,000 bales, or a weekly consumption of 292,000 bales. It must be kept in mind, however, that the total world's consumption of cotton is not shown in the table, as in a number of eastern countries and in South and Central America, large quantities of cotton are grown and

consumed which do not enter into commercial channels and which therefore can not be estimated with any certainty.

The relative importance of the several countries in the production and consumption of cotton is graphically presented by Diagram 3.

The production of cotton for mill consumption in 1908 was, according to Census Bulletin 100, 19,574,000 bales of 500 pounds net, whereas the consumption during the year ending August 31, 1909, was 19,397,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. It is impracticable to reduce the consumption statistics to net-weight bales, as it is not known how much foreign-grown cotton reported for countries other than the United States is expressed net weight and how much gross weight. Assuming, however, that all of the foreign-grown cotton is expressed in net-weight bales and that the American cotton wherever consumed is in gross-weight bales, the world's consumption would be estimated at 18,825,000 bales of 500 pounds net.

The fluctuations in the world's supply of cotton are measured practically by the variations in the annual production in the United States, as this country furnishes about two-thirds of the total supply. The increase in the quantity of cotton consumed during the past year over the preceding year is due entirely to the increase in the United States. If the consumption of cotton during the year ending August 31, 1910, should equal that for 1909, it would appear that a crop of not less than 13,000,000 bales will be required from the United States to prevent a decrease in the world's stocks of cotton.

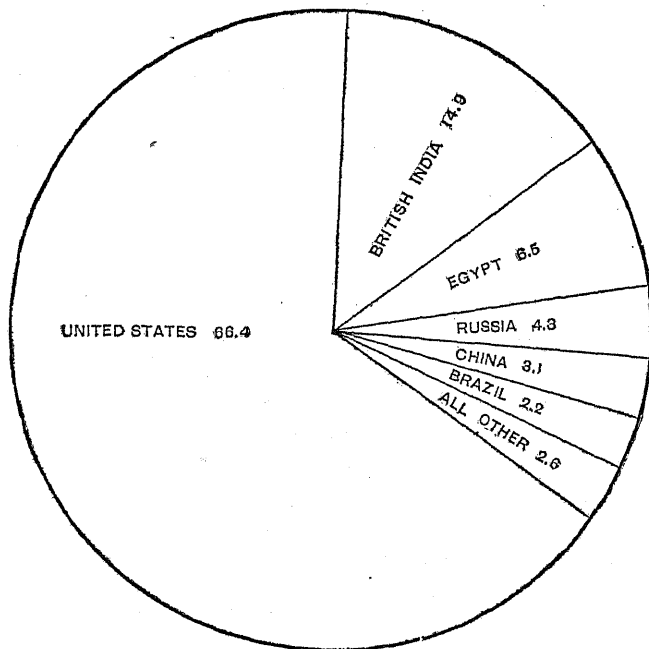
## UNITED STATES.

The financial disturbance in the fall of 1907 had a far-reaching effect on the industry, beginning with the manufacturer of cloth who first felt the need of restricting expenditures to those absolutely necessary, slowly but surely working its way down to the spinner, and thence to those interested in the sale and distribution of the raw material. It would appear that this condition has been largely relieved, for the consumption of cotton in the United States during the year ending August 31, 1909, as indicated by Table 16, was 5,199,000 bales, the high-

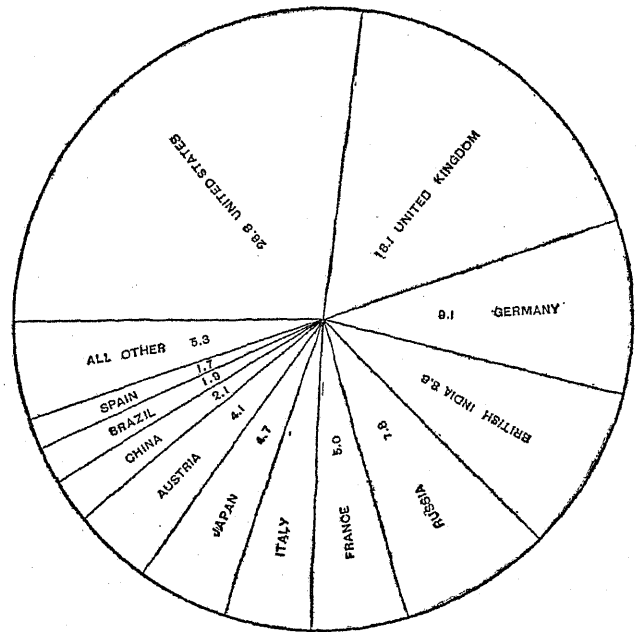


DIAGRAM 3.—RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE SEVERAL COUNTRIES IN THE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

Proportion of world's mill supply of cotton contributed by each country (growth of 1908).



Proportion of total consumption by countries (year ending August 31, 1909).



water mark in the consumption of cotton in America. However, while the industry was far more profitable than in 1908, it was much less satisfactory than in 1906 or 1907. At the beginning of the cotton year, curtailment in the consumption was general in many leading manufacturing communities, and normal conditions were not restored until toward the middle of the month of October, 1908. It is pleasing to note that the labor situation has been practically free from friction during the year.

#### EUROPE.

Not in recent years has the cotton trade of Europe experienced a more disappointing season than that of 1908-9. The manufacturers had anticipated that the revival of trade in the United States would be quickly reflected in Europe, but in this they were disappointed, for the effects of the financial depression in 1907 were slow in passing. A relatively high range of prices for the raw material in the latter part of the season also delayed the resumption of the manufacture under normal conditions. At the close of the season the spindles of Great Britain and a large portion of those on the Continent were running on short time with little immediate prospect of resumption of full work. While the manufacturers of cloth may not have suffered quite to the same extent as spinners, the year has been unprofitable owing to the stagnation in Eastern markets, notably India and China, and the marked falling off in the internal demand throughout Europe, following upon short crops and trade depression.

#### UNITED KINGDOM.

As shown in Table 16, 53,312,000 spindles were operated in the United Kingdom in 1909 compared with 45,500,000 in 1900, an increase in nine years of 17 per cent. While the number of spindles in the United Kingdom is 40 per cent of the total for the world, the quantity of cotton consumed during the year ending August 31, 1909, was only 18 per cent of the total. The explanation of this condition is found in the fact that the mills there manufacture much finer goods as a rule and consume less cotton per spindle than those of the other countries.

Of the imports of cotton into Great Britain during the year 1908, about 77 per cent was contributed by the United States, 17 per cent by Egypt, and 3 per cent by British India. A considerable portion of the cotton imported into the United Kingdom is for transshipment to other countries, a condition brought about by the excellent shipping facilities of the country.

#### CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

*Germany.*—Measured by the number of spindles and by the quantity of cotton consumed, Germany leads the countries of continental Europe, and is surpassed only by the United Kingdom and the United States. According to Table 16, the number of cotton spindles in Germany increased from 8,000,000 in 1900 to 10,163,000 in 1909, or 27 per cent. The increase in the consumption of cotton in the nine years is 365,000 bales, or 26 per cent. About two-thirds of the country's supply of cotton is secured from the



United States, while practically all of the remainder is imported from British India and Egypt. Raw cotton is the largest single import of Germany, and manufactured cotton the largest export. Germany is the second largest importer of cotton in the world, and the second largest exporter of cotton goods. In 1908, according to Table 17, this country imported 1,980,274 bales of cotton and exported 222,606 bales. During the year the value of imports and exports of cotton goods was \$46,037,292 and \$104,945,862, respectively.

*France.*—As indicated in Table 16, there are at present approximately 7,000,000 spindles in France, compared with 5,500,000 in 1900, an increase of 27 per cent in the nine years. The consumption of cotton during this period increased from 700,000 bales to 970,000 bales, or 39 per cent. France ranks third in exports of cotton goods, which in 1908 were valued at \$58,859,403. During the same year the country imported 1,238,121 bales of cotton and exported 214,873 bales. About two-thirds of the cotton imported is American, although considerable quantities of Indian and other short-fiber cotton are also imported. In addition, the manufacturers of the finer goods use a great deal of Egyptian cotton.

*Russia.*—According to Table 16, the number of spindles in Russia increased from 7,500,000 in 1900 to 8,076,000 in 1909, or 8 per cent, and the quantity of cotton consumed from 1,350,000 bales to 1,514,000 bales, or 12 per cent. Cotton is imported into Russia direct from a number of countries, while large quantities are reshipped from the United Kingdom and Germany. The total imports of raw cotton in 1908 amounted to 1,048,643 bales. Practically all the cotton exported from Persia comes to Russia, where factories have been specially equipped for spinning it. In addition to the cotton imported, large quantities grown in Asiatic Russia are consumed in Russian mills. While the condition of the industry in Russia during 1909 has not been satisfactory, the outlook at the close of the season is brighter. The harvest promises to be a plentiful one, and as purchases of goods for some time past have been only for immediate needs, it is probable that an increased demand will soon be felt.

*Austria-Hungary.*—There are in Austria-Hungary 4,352,000 spindles compared with 3,300,000 nine years ago, an increase of 32 per cent. The quantity of cotton consumed during this period increased from 675,000 bales to 795,000 bales, or 18 per cent. Last year 780,223 bales of cotton were imported. About two-thirds of this supply came from the United States, and practically all of the remainder from India. The development of the textile industry in Austria-Hungary since 1900 has been remarkable. Not until very recent years has this country been able to supply its own demands, and it is therefore noteworthy that in 1908

its exports of cotton manufactures were valued at \$12,983,614. More than one-half of these exports went to Turkey and the Balkan states. During 1909 the political disturbance in the Balkan states occasioned some depression in the markets for cotton goods in this country.

*Belgium.*—The number of spindles in Belgium in 1909 was approximately 1,231,000 compared with 920,000 in 1900, indicating an increase during the nine years of 311,000, or 34 per cent. During this period the consumption of cotton increased from 170,000 bales to 210,000 bales, or 24 per cent. According to Table 17, this country imported last year 467,477 bales of cotton and exported 251,249 bales. The imports and exports of cotton goods are almost equal, the value of the former amounting to \$46,449,057, and of the latter to \$50,860,145.

*Italy.*—Probably the most interesting development in the cotton-manufacturing industry in any of the European countries during the period covered by Table 16 is that in Italy, where the number of spindles increased from 1,940,000 in 1900 to about 5,000,000 in 1909, and the quantity of cotton consumed from 475,000 bales to 941,000 bales. In 1908 Italy imported 911,573 bales of cotton and exported 46,164 bales, while the value of the imports of cotton goods amounted to \$7,615,558. This country relies upon America and India for its cotton supply.

*Other European countries.*—In addition to the European countries already named, the manufacture of cotton is an important industry in a number of others, chief of which are Spain, Switzerland, Portugal, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Greece, and Denmark. The statistics for these, as well as for several other countries, are included in Table 16.

#### BRITISH INDIA.

According to the statistics of Table 16, the number of spindles in the mills of British India increased from 4,945,000 in 1900 to 5,800,000 in 1909, or 17 per cent, and the quantity of cotton consumed from 1,162,000 bales to 1,661,000 bales, or 43 per cent. According to these figures, the country holds fourth place in respect to quantity of cotton consumed. In addition to the cotton consumed in the mills, it is estimated that about 600,000 bales of 500 pounds each were used in the homes of the people. The cotton imported into India is used mainly for the spinning of finer counts than is possible with native cotton. The exports of cotton for the year ending March 31, 1909, shown in Table 17, amounted to 1,522,752 bales. The value of cotton goods imported during the year named amounted to \$123,331,711, and those exported to \$37,428,252.

#### JAPAN.

As indicated by the statistics of Table 16, the number of cotton spindles in Japan at the present time is

1,732,000, compared with 1,274,000 in 1900, while the quantity of cotton consumed increased from 700,000 bales in 1900 to 910,000 in 1909. The imports of cotton from India have been much greater than in previous seasons, while the quantity imported from the United States also increased. The large consumption per spindle is due probably to the fact that spindles are frequently operated day and night and are mostly frame spindles, which consume about 50 per cent more cotton than mule spindles. Practically the entire supply of cotton is imported, the home production in 1908 amounting to only about 6,000 bales. Of the 850,945 bales of 500 pounds each imported during the year, 402,725 were secured from British India, 213,290 from the United States, and 174,603 from China.

#### CHINA.

The number of cotton spindles in China has increased from 550,000 in 1900 to 800,000 in 1909, and the estimated quantity of cotton consumed from 200,000 bales to 400,000 bales. These figures refer, of course, to the cotton mills proper, and do not include the large quantity of cotton consumed in the homes of the people. Shanghai, with practically one-half of the spindles in the empire, is the most important cotton-manufacturing center. As shown in Table 17, China ranks second in value of cotton goods imported and is exceeded only by British India. The total for the year 1908 amounted to \$75,303,024. About \$30,000,000, or two-fifths of the total, represents yarn which is used almost entirely on hand looms in the manufacture of cloth. The value of cloth imported amounted to \$43,411,778.

#### BRAZIL.

There has been a remarkable development in the cotton-manufacturing industry in Brazil. In 1900 the number of spindles was 450,000, while at the present time the number is estimated at 1,000,000. The raw material for these mills is home grown, and the manufacture, while confined to the coarser and cheaper goods, has a promising future. Notwithstanding the rapid development of the manufacture in this country, the imports of cotton goods in 1907 were valued at

\$23,279,897, of which \$14,708,453 represents the value of cloth imported.

#### MEXICO.

While entirely reliable data as to the manufacture of cotton goods in Mexico are not available, the information presented in Table 16 is approximately correct. According to this table, the number of spindles increased from 470,000 in 1900 to 750,000 in 1909, and the quantity of cotton consumed from 125,000 bales to 185,000 bales. Practically all of the cotton consumed in the Mexican mills in the last few years has been home-grown. The value of cotton goods imported amounted to \$4,644,602, compared with \$6,904,893 in 1907.

#### CANADA.

The relative importance of the cotton manufacturing industry in Canada is indicated by the statistics of Table 16, which show that the number of spindles has increased from 550,000 in 1900 to 831,000 in 1909, and the quantity of cotton consumed from 110,000 bales to 127,000 bales. The statistics as to the quantity of cotton consumed seem to indicate that there has been a marked tendency during this period toward the production of finer goods, and hence a decrease in the consumption of cotton per spindle. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1909, the imports of cotton goods into Canada were valued at \$11,469,095.

#### OTHER COUNTRIES.

There are a number of other countries of small though increasing importance in the manufacture of cotton goods that must be taken into account in a review of the world's progress in this industry and in reckoning with future requirements for cotton. Among the countries which are growing in importance in the cotton industry may be named Asiatic Turkey, Indo-China, Peru, and Argentina.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COTTON AND COTTON GOODS.

The following table, showing statistics of the trade in cotton and cotton goods for selected countries, may be of interest:

TABLE 17.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON AND OF COTTON MANUFACTURES FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES.

[Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor. Owing to many differences in the methods employed by the several countries in classifying their imports and exports of cotton manufactures and in presenting the same, it is very difficult, if not impracticable, to harmonize the conditions so as to present strictly comparable statistics.]

COUNTRY.	Year.	Cotton (500-pound bales).	VALUE OF COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
			Total.	Cloth.	Yarn and thread.	All other.
<i>Imports.</i>						
Austria-Hungary .....	1908	780,223	\$14,935,917	\$1,881,271	\$7,547,889	\$5,506,757
Belgium .....	1908	487,477	46,449,057	13,987,901	9,102,602	23,358,554
Bulgaria .....	1908	5,324	3,875,902	1,816,303	1,801,866	257,733
Denmark .....	1907	38,720	7,981,040	5,499,360	1,155,080	1,326,600
France .....	1908	1,238,121	16,931,118	2,100,419	5,471,550	9,359,149
Germany .....	1908	1,980,274	46,037,292	10,028,368	23,183,342	12,825,582
Greece .....	1908	10,787	2,061,283	1,713,837	247,726	99,720
Italy .....	1908	911,573	7,615,558	2,190,870	1,321,915	4,102,773
Netherlands .....	1908	375,474	26,925,932	6,611,313	15,684,431	4,630,188
Norway .....	1907	15,489	3,843,469	2,522,470	922,607	398,302
Portugal .....	1907	75,620	3,678,336	2,466,126	545,284	660,926
Roumania .....	1906	3,165	13,813,718	8,175,791	3,998,369	1,639,558
Russia .....	1908	1,048,643	8,963,575	4,340,935	4,130,815	491,825
Servia .....	1908	1,341	2,732,008	1,119,037	1,252,949	360,022
Spain .....	1908	413,645	3,196,264	809,464	546,728	1,840,072
Sweden .....	1907	91,017	6,199,562	2,923,098	1,537,792	1,738,672
Switzerland .....	1908	239,941	20,361,853	11,946,012	4,276,605	4,139,236
United Kingdom .....	1908	4,121,393	46,111,809	9,338,283	1,928,959	34,844,567
Canada .....	1909	130,632	11,469,095	5,486,262	1,177,461	4,805,372
Cuba .....	1907	2,621	9,218,409	7,165,375	345,728	1,707,306
Mexico .....	1909	6,892	4,644,602	2,423,223	1,111,550	1,109,829
United States .....	1909	173,036	62,010,286	10,190,137	3,306,172	48,513,977
Argentina .....	1908	1,615	27,016,802	20,469,493	2,433,692	4,113,617
Brazil .....	1907	113	23,279,897	14,708,453	2,607,825	5,963,619
Chile .....	1908	717	9,616,810	4,542,578	1,067,223	4,007,009
Peru .....	1907	-----	3,409,972	3,165,313	244,659	-----
China .....	1908	26,718	75,303,024	43,411,778	29,957,647	1,933,599
Japan .....	1908	850,945	9,977,893	8,913,956	906,197	157,740
Korea .....	1907	1,400	6,123,946	3,733,309	1,307,448	1,083,189
Siam .....	1908	1,312	4,336,625	2,318,192	432,478	1,585,955
British India .....	1909	28,109	123,331,711	104,527,554	11,840,195	6,963,962
French Indo-China .....	1907	20,286	6,427,910	4,516,851	1,543,190	367,869
Dutch East Indies .....	1907	-----	23,919,758	20,408,906	2,137,299	1,373,553
Philippine Islands .....	1908	1,226	7,138,672	4,754,993	1,287,549	1,096,130
Australia .....	1907	3,057	33,125,819	17,649,131	1,740,534	13,736,154
New Zealand .....	1907	368	6,839,404	3,523,122	402,260	2,914,022
Egypt .....	1908	-----	18,054,570	16,194,415	1,445,511	414,044
Algeria .....	1907	185	11,466,297	10,111,656	164,796	1,189,845
Tunis .....	1906	-----	2,147,825	1,820,604	125,595	201,566
Other French Africa .....	1907	49	9,647,068	8,651,481	298,531	697,056
British South Africa .....	1908	-----	9,272,683	5,150,266	(1)	4,122,417
Other British Africa .....	1907	-----	9,060,532	(1)	(1)	9,060,532
German Africa .....	1907	-----	4,432,274	2,659,174	42,126	1,730,974
<i>Exports.</i>						
Austria-Hungary .....	1908	5,961	12,983,614	7,165,063	2,711,893	3,106,658
Belgium .....	1908	251,249	50,860,145	12,518,772	10,043,915	28,297,458
France .....	1908	214,873	58,859,463	28,354,595	2,076,873	28,427,935
Germany .....	1908	222,006	104,945,862	33,691,513	9,282,000	61,972,344
Italy .....	1908	46,164	21,437,583	16,032,094	3,098,731	2,306,758
Netherlands .....	1908	248,661	25,671,636	21,459,001	3,445,055	767,580
Russia .....	1908	-----	10,480,765	10,450,560	24,205	-----
Switzerland .....	1908	137,355	47,097,849	11,005,146	3,842,618	32,250,085
United Kingdom .....	1908	581,940	471,331,593	342,787,540	83,699,868	44,844,185
United States .....	1909	8,551,789	31,878,566	21,693,080	551,062	9,634,424
British India .....	1909	1,522,752	37,428,252	5,528,344	31,408,391	491,517
Japan .....	1908	-----	21,474,341	7,276,464	10,369,950	3,827,927
Finland .....	1908	-----	503,611	404,762	38,849	-----

<sup>1</sup> Included in "All other."

The statistics of Table 17 are for the latest years for which reports are available and show the relative position of the different countries in this class of trade. The United Kingdom ranks first in exports of cotton goods, followed in the order of their importance by

Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and British India. As regards imports of these manufactures, British India leads, with \$123,331,711, followed by China, with \$75,303,024, and the United States, with \$62,010,286.

# COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL IMPORTANCE OF AMERICAN COTTON.

The advantages for the production of cotton found in Southern United States are superior to those of any other country. The soil and the climate are well suited to its cultivation, and, with intelligent farm management and suitable labor, better transportation facilities, and the general use of machinery, the production of cotton has become more profitable there than in any other locality. Not only is two-thirds of the world's supply of cotton produced in the United States, but the character of the fiber grown there is superior for general manufacturing purposes.

The relative importance of the cotton industry in this country may be seen from the following figures: The aggregate value of the cereal crops produced in the United States in 1907 was estimated by the Department of Agriculture at \$2,378,000,000; the value of the cotton crop of that year as computed by the Census Bureau was \$701,000,000. The value of all manufactured products returned at the census of 1905 was nearly \$15,000,000,000. Of this amount, textiles constituted \$1,200,000,000 and cotton goods \$450,000,000. Only about one-third of the cotton grown

in the country is manufactured at home; and if the entire production had been manufactured here the total value of cotton goods would have been about \$1,350,000,000. As two-thirds of our raw material is utilized by European manufacturers in the production of goods which are generally of a finer quality than that of the goods made here, the value of the manufactures made from the average American cotton crop is estimated at not less than \$2,000,000,000.

As an illustration of the industrial importance of American cotton, not less than 9,000,000 persons are employed in its production, handling, and manufacture. Of this number, about 6,000,000 are farmers and farm laborers; about 1,000,000 are otherwise engaged, to some extent, with the raw material in the United States; while at least 2,000,000 are concerned with it in foreign countries.

The comparative importance of cotton in the textile industry is brought out in the following statistics and discussion of textile fibers. Table 18 shows, by countries, the approximate quantities of the leading textile fibers produced in 1908.

TABLE 18.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF THE LEADING TEXTILE FIBERS: 1908.

[In the preparation of this table a number of sources of information have been utilized, but it has been found impracticable to secure in all instances satisfactory data for the year indicated, and only an approximation to the facts is claimed for the statistics.]

COUNTRY.	Cotton.	Wool.	Silk.	Flax.	Hemp.	Jute.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Total.....	9,787,000,000	2,617,641,000	78,500,000	1,846,235,000	1,188,869,000	2,524,000,000
United States.....	6,501,000,000	311,138,000			11,250,000	
Brazil.....	212,000,000	1,130,000				
Argentina.....		328,731,000				
United Kingdom.....		133,088,000		26,934,000		
Russia.....	423,000,000	380,000,000	2,700,000	1,507,144,000	707,676,000	
France.....		78,000,000	1,333,000	46,109,000	36,662,000	
Italy.....		21,500,000	10,461,000	41,917,000	166,843,000	
Austria.....		41,600,000	754,000	164,620,000	171,728,000	
Turkey.....	40,000,000	75,000,000	2,825,000			
British India.....	1,457,000,000	50,000,000	2,650,000		73,764,000	2,524,000,000
Japan.....		20,000,000	20,000,000		18,095,000	
China.....	300,000,000	42,253,000	34,500,000			
Egypt.....	638,000,000	3,000,000				
British South Africa.....		89,783,000				
Australia.....		552,157,000				
New Zealand.....		143,308,000				
All other countries.....	216,000,000	366,953,000	3,277,000	59,511,000	2,861,000	

The relative importance of the fibers shown in this table has been reversed during the past century. Flax fiber, which was used to a larger extent than any other fiber in 1800, now ranks fourth, and the quantity produced is only about three times what it was at that time. During the same period

the production of wool has increased from about 500,000,000 pounds to about 2,500,000,000 pounds, or fourfold, and cotton from about 300,000,000 pounds to about 10,000,000,000 pounds, or over thirtyfold. The increase in the production of commercial jute is most remarkable. The quantity in

TABLE 17.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON AND OF COTTON MANUFACTURES FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES.

[Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor. Owing to many differences in the methods employed by the several countries in classifying their imports and exports of cotton manufactures and in presenting the same, it is very difficult, if not impracticable, to harmonize the conditions so as to present strictly comparable statistics.]

COUNTRY.	Year.	Cotton (500-pound bales).	VALUE OF COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
			Total.	Cloth.	Yarn and thread.	All other.
<i>Imports.</i>						
Austria-Hungary.....	1908	780,223	\$14,935,917	\$1,881,271	\$7,547,889	\$5,506,757
Belgium.....	1908	467,477	46,449,057	13,987,901	9,102,602	23,358,554
Bulgaria.....	1908	5,324	3,875,902	1,816,303	1,801,866	257,733
Denmark.....	1907	38,720	7,981,040	5,499,360	1,155,080	1,326,600
France.....	1908	1,238,121	16,931,118	2,100,419	5,471,550	9,359,149
Germany.....	1908	1,980,274	46,037,292	10,028,368	23,183,342	12,825,582
Greece.....	1908	10,787	2,061,283	1,713,837	247,726	99,720
Italy.....	1908	911,573	7,615,558	2,190,870	1,321,915	4,102,773
Netherlands.....	1908	375,474	26,925,932	6,611,313	15,684,431	4,630,188
Norway.....	1907	15,489	3,843,469	2,522,470	922,697	398,302
Portugal.....	1907	75,620	3,678,336	2,466,126	545,284	666,926
Roumania.....	1906	3,165	13,813,718	8,175,791	3,998,369	1,639,558
Russia.....	1908	1,048,643	8,963,575	4,340,935	4,130,815	491,825
Servia.....	1908	1,341	2,732,008	1,119,037	1,252,949	300,022
Spain.....	1908	413,645	3,196,264	809,464	546,728	1,840,072
Sweden.....	1907	91,017	6,199,502	2,923,098	1,537,792	1,738,672
Switzerland.....	1908	239,941	20,361,853	11,946,012	4,276,605	4,139,236
United Kingdom.....	1908	4,121,393	46,111,809	9,338,283	1,928,959	34,844,567
Canada.....	1909	130,632	11,469,095	5,486,262	1,177,461	4,805,372
Cuba.....	1907	2,621	9,218,409	7,165,375	345,728	1,707,306
Mexico.....	1909	6,892	4,644,602	2,423,223	1,111,550	1,109,829
United States.....	1909	173,036	62,010,286	10,190,137	3,306,172	48,513,977
Argentina.....	1908	1,615	27,016,802	20,469,493	2,433,692	4,113,617
Brazil.....	1907	113	23,279,897	14,708,453	2,607,825	5,963,619
Chile.....	1908	717	9,616,810	4,542,578	1,067,223	4,007,009
Peru.....	1907	.....	3,409,972	3,165,313	244,659	.....
China.....	1908	26,718	75,303,024	43,411,778	29,957,647	1,933,599
Japan.....	1908	850,945	9,977,893	8,913,956	906,197	157,740
Korea.....	1907	1,400	6,123,946	3,733,309	1,307,448	1,083,189
Siam.....	1908	1,312	4,336,625	2,318,192	432,478	1,585,955
British India.....	1909	28,109	123,331,711	104,527,554	11,840,195	6,963,962
French Indo-China.....	1907	20,286	6,427,910	4,516,851	1,543,190	367,869
Dutch East Indies.....	1907	.....	23,919,758	20,408,906	2,137,299	1,373,553
Philippine Islands.....	1908	1,226	7,138,672	4,754,993	1,287,549	1,096,130
Australia.....	1907	3,057	33,125,819	17,649,131	1,740,534	13,736,154
New Zealand.....	1907	368	6,839,404	3,523,122	402,260	2,914,022
Egypt.....	1908	.....	18,054,570	16,194,415	1,445,511	414,644
Algeria.....	1907	185	11,466,297	10,111,656	164,796	1,189,845
Tunis.....	1906	.....	2,147,825	1,820,664	125,595	201,566
Other French Africa.....	1907	49	9,647,068	8,651,481	298,531	697,056
British South Africa.....	1908	.....	9,272,683	5,150,266	(1)	4,122,417
Other British Africa.....	1907	.....	9,060,532	(1)	(1)	9,060,532
German Africa.....	1907	.....	4,432,274	2,659,174	42,126	1,730,974
<i>Exports.</i>						
Austria-Hungary.....	1908	5,961	12,983,614	7,165,063	2,711,893	3,106,658
Belgium.....	1908	251,249	50,860,145	12,518,772	10,043,915	28,297,458
France.....	1908	214,873	58,859,403	28,354,595	2,076,873	28,427,935
Germany.....	1908	222,606	104,945,862	33,691,518	9,282,000	61,972,344
Italy.....	1908	46,164	21,437,583	16,032,094	3,098,731	2,306,758
Netherlands.....	1908	248,661	25,671,636	21,459,001	3,445,055	767,580
Russia.....	1908	.....	10,480,765	10,456,560	24,205	.....
Switzerland.....	1908	137,355	47,097,849	11,005,146	3,842,618	32,250,085
United Kingdom.....	1908	581,940	471,331,593	342,787,540	83,699,868	44,844,185
United States.....	1909	3,551,789	31,878,566	21,693,080	551,062	9,634,424
British India.....	1909	1,522,752	37,428,252	5,528,344	31,408,391	491,517
Japan.....	1908	.....	21,474,341	7,276,464	10,369,950	3,827,927
Finland.....	1908	.....	503,611	464,762	38,849	.....

<sup>1</sup> Included in "All other."

The statistics of Table 17 are for the latest years for which reports are available and show the relative position of the different countries in this class of trade. The United Kingdom ranks first in exports of cotton goods, followed in the order of their importance by

Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and British India. As regards imports of these manufactures, British India leads, with \$123,331,711, followed by China, with \$75,303,024, and the United States, with \$62,010,286.

# COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL IMPORTANCE OF AMERICAN COTTON.

The advantages for the production of cotton found in Southern United States are superior to those of any other country. The soil and the climate are well suited to its cultivation, and, with intelligent farm management and suitable labor, better transportation facilities, and the general use of machinery, the production of cotton has become more profitable there than in any other locality. Not only is two-thirds of the world's supply of cotton produced in the United States, but the character of the fiber grown there is superior for general manufacturing purposes.

The relative importance of the cotton industry in this country may be seen from the following figures: The aggregate value of the cereal crops produced in the United States in 1907 was estimated by the Department of Agriculture at \$2,378,000,000; the value of the cotton crop of that year as computed by the Census Bureau was \$701,000,000. The value of all manufactured products returned at the census of 1905 was nearly \$15,000,000,000. Of this amount, textiles constituted \$1,200,000,000 and cotton goods \$450,000,000. Only about one-third of the cotton grown

in the country is manufactured at home; and if the entire production had been manufactured here the total value of cotton goods would have been about \$1,350,000,000. As two-thirds of our raw material is utilized by European manufacturers in the production of goods which are generally of a finer quality than that of the goods made here, the value of the manufactures made from the average American cotton crop is estimated at not less than \$2,000,000,000.

As an illustration of the industrial importance of American cotton, not less than 9,000,000 persons are employed in its production, handling, and manufacture. Of this number, about 6,000,000 are farmers and farm laborers; about 1,000,000 are otherwise engaged, to some extent, with the raw material in the United States; while at least 2,000,000 are concerned with it in foreign countries.

The comparative importance of cotton in the textile industry is brought out in the following statistics and discussion of textile fibers. Table 18 shows, by countries, the approximate quantities of the leading textile fibers produced in 1908.

TABLE 18.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF THE LEADING TEXTILE FIBERS: 1908.

[In the preparation of this table a number of sources of information have been utilized, but it has been found impracticable to secure in all instances satisfactory data for the year indicated, and only an approximation to the facts is claimed for the statistics.]

COUNTRY.	Cotton.	Wool.	Silk.	Flax.	Hemp.	Jute.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Total.....	9,787,000,000	2,617,641,000	78,500,000	1,846,235,000	1,188,869,000	2,524,000,000
United States.....	6,501,000,000	311,138,000	.....	.....	11,250,000	.....
Brazil.....	212,000,000	1,130,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentina.....	.....	328,731,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom.....	.....	133,088,000	.....	26,934,000	.....	.....
Russia.....	423,000,000	380,000,000	2,700,000	1,507,144,000	707,676,000	.....
France.....	.....	78,000,000	1,333,000	46,109,000	36,062,000	.....
Italy.....	.....	21,500,000	10,461,000	41,917,000	166,843,000	.....
Austria.....	.....	41,600,000	754,000	164,620,000	171,728,000	.....
Turkey.....	40,000,000	75,000,000	2,825,000	.....	.....	.....
British India.....	1,457,000,000	50,000,000	2,650,000	.....	73,764,000	2,524,000,000
Japan.....	.....	20,000,000	34,500,000	.....	18,095,000	.....
China.....	300,000,000	42,253,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt.....	638,000,000	3,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
British South Africa.....	.....	89,783,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia.....	.....	552,157,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand.....	.....	143,308,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other countries.....	216,000,000	366,953,000	3,277,000	59,511,000	2,851,000	.....

The relative importance of the fibers shown in this table has been reversed during the past century. Flax fiber, which was used to a larger extent than any other fiber in 1800, now ranks fourth, and the quantity produced is only about three times what it was at that time. During the same period

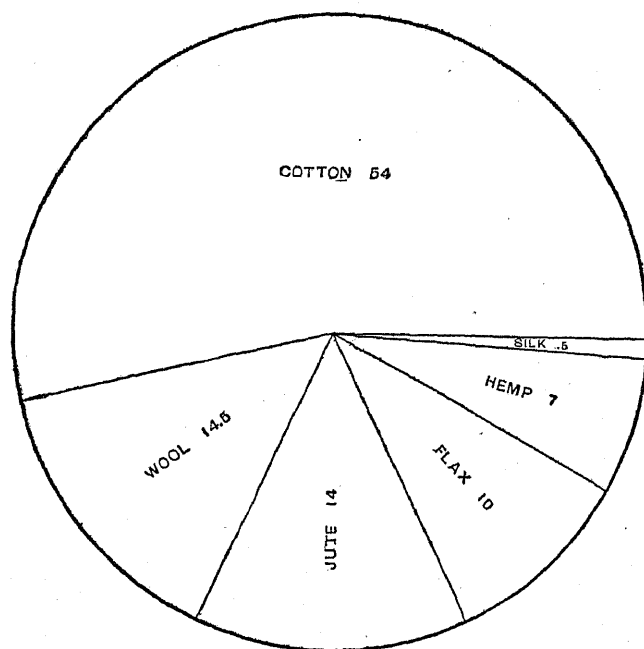
the production of wool has increased from about 500,000,000 pounds to about 2,500,000,000 pounds, or fourfold, and cotton from about 300,000,000 pounds to about 10,000,000,000 pounds, or over thirtyfold. The increase in the production of commercial jute is most remarkable. The quantity in

1850 was 60,000,000 pounds, as compared with about 2,500,000,000 pounds in 1908.

The total quantity of textile materials shown in the table is 18,042,245,000 pounds, of which cotton constitutes 54 per cent; wool, 14.5 per cent; silk, less than one-half of 1 per cent; jute, 14 per cent; flax, 10 per cent; and hemp, 7 per cent. The total supply of textile fibers entering commercial channels at the beginning of the nineteenth century amounted to approximately 1,400,000,000 pounds, of which cotton was about 22 per cent; wool, 33 per cent; silk, 2 per cent; and flax, 43 per cent.

The relative importance in 1908 of the textile fibers shown in Table 18 is graphically presented by the following diagram:

DIAGRAM 4.—Relative importance, in per cent of quantity, of the six leading textile fibers: 1908.



The total estimated value, of the raw textile materials shown in Table 18, is \$1,921,148,000, distributed approximately as follows: Cotton, \$925,850,000; wool, \$471,175,000; silk, \$255,125,000; flax, \$116,313,000; jute, \$90,864,000; and hemp, \$61,821,000. These statistics are based upon values per pound as follows: Cotton, 9.46 cents; wool, 18 cents; silk, \$3.25; flax, 6.3 cents; jute, 3.6 cents; and hemp, 5.2 cents.

Textile fibers may be divided into animal (silk and wool) and vegetable (cotton, flax, jute, hemp, and the like). Vegetable fibers may further be divided into soft fibers, as cotton, flax, hemp, and jute, and hard or root fibers, including manila, sisal, and istle. The ease and rapidity with which cotton fiber is transformed into yarn and its adaptability to all forms of woven fabrics are responsible for the manner in which it has outstripped all other fibers, and for its extensive and increasing use.

**Wool.**—Of all textile fibers, wool is one of the most

interesting as well as the most difficult for the manufacturer to handle. The wide range within which the production of wool is possible, together with the desirable qualities it possesses for the manufacture of clothing, have made it a most important factor in the history of civilization. Sheep can be raised in any country where warm clothing is needed, except in the polar regions, and it is natural that the woollen industry should spring up in primitive communities and among people who are too poor to buy the material for their clothing. Therefore the wool-manufacturing industry has a place in practically all countries. As a country increases in population, however, the lands must necessarily be utilized for agriculture, and the range for sheep is reduced. In recent years, consequently, the wool-growing industry in Europe and America has not kept up with that in newer countries. Nearly one-half of the world's present commercial supply of wool is produced in Australia, New Zealand, and Argentina. Notwithstanding the fact that the production in the United States is not increasing materially, wool is still produced in every state.

**Silk.**—The world's production of animal silk has increased during the past century from 30,000,000 pounds to about 60,000,000 pounds. The leading countries in its production are, in the order of their importance, China, Japan, and Italy. The demand for silk has been so much in excess of the supply that ingenious efforts have been made in recent years to discover substitutes, and the manufacture of artificial silk has assumed considerable importance. The founders of this industry in France have sought not so much the formula necessary for the complete combination of the chemical elements of animal silk, as to produce an article possessing the principal technical properties of silk—more particularly tenacity, brilliancy, elasticity, and aptitude for bleaching and coloring. The approximate annual production of this artificial silk is about 8,000,000 pounds, and the production appears to be unequal to the demand.

**Flax.**—Flax was among the earliest plants cultivated for fiber, and until the advent of cotton its fiber was used more extensively than that of any other plant. Prior to that time its cultivation was very general throughout the world. Russia produces more than three-fourths of the present supply of flax fiber and Austria, France, and Italy most of the remainder. The production of the fiber in the United States is negligible. The area cultivated for flaxseed is considerable. The average annual production of flaxseed is about 100,000,000 bushels, and of this the United States produces approximately 25 per cent; Argentina, 30 per cent; Russia, 20 per cent; and British India, 20 per cent.

**Hemp.**—Hemp has been cultivated and extensively used for many centuries. The present supply, as indicated in Table 18, is produced almost entirely by



Russia, Austria, and Italy. In the United States the quantity produced is small, amounting to about 11,250,000 pounds. This represents a remarkable decline in the hemp-growing industry in this country, as the production fifty years ago amounted to 149,000,000 pounds. More than half of the crop was then produced in Kentucky, which now contributes nearly all the American crop. The remainder is grown in California, Illinois, and Nebraska.

*Jute.*—Jute, which is the cheapest fiber used in the textile industry, is employed in greater quantities than any other, except cotton and wool. It sells for from 2½ to 3½ cents per pound, and is used for making binding twine, rugs, carpets, grain sacks, and even for filling in heavy silk goods. Jute butts, ranging in price from 1 to 2 cents per pound, are used for making paper, coarse bagging for covering cotton bales, and cheap twine. Practically all of this fiber is produced in India, although limited quantities are grown in China and Malaysia. Experiments show that it may be produced in the southern part of the United States, but expensive labor and the lack of machinery for the

proper preparation of the fiber are deterrents to its production.

*Other fibers.*—In addition to the fibers shown in Table 18, several others are consumed in large quantities, especially in the manufacture of twine. Among these may be mentioned manila hemp, sisal, New Zealand hemp, istle, or Tampico fiber, and ramie. The production of manila hemp, which is used very extensively in this country for the manufacture of twine, as shown by the receipts at all shipping ports in the Philippines, for 1908, amounted to 1,052,127 bales, equivalent to about 295,000,000 pounds, while that of sisal, measured by the receipts at Mexican ports, amounted to 687,262 bales, equivalent to about 250,000,000 pounds. Practically all of the sisal comes from Mexico, although small quantities are produced in Central America and in several other countries.

The following table shows the production, imports, exports, and consumption of the leading fibers for the United States in selected years from 1880 to 1908, together with the value per pound of that imported and exported:

TABLE 19.—AMERICAN PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND CONSUMPTION OF RAW FIBERS FOR SELECTED YEARS: 1880 TO 1908.

FIBER.	Year.	PRODUCTION.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS (INCLUDING REEXPORTS).			Consumption (pounds).
		Quantity (pounds).	Quantity (pounds).	Value.	Average value per pound.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.	Average value per pound.	
Cotton.....	1908	6,501,210,800	71,072,855	\$14,172,241	\$0.199	3,820,571,565	\$438,239,579	\$0.115	2,246,514,000
	1900	4,729,967,500	67,308,521	7,960,945	.118	3,101,964,651	242,001,498	.078	1,923,704,600
	1890	3,736,255,500	8,606,049	1,392,728	.162	2,472,047,957	251,008,318	.102	1,193,374,641
	1880	2,733,193,500	3,547,792	501,120	.167	1,822,295,843	211,593,320	.116	798,344,838
Wool and hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals.....	1908	1311,138,321	125,980,524	23,664,938	.188	5,626,463	944,627	.168	2431,492,382
	1900	310,953,140	155,928,455	20,260,936	.130	7,902,560	1,218,993	.154	473,528,347
	1890	276,000,000	105,431,285	15,264,083	.145	3,519,509	590,016	.168	425,000,000
	1880	232,500,000	128,131,747	23,727,650	.185	3,840,071	709,573	.185	320,000,000
Silk, including cocoons.....	1908	.....	15,424,228	63,665,826	4.128	91,541	384,852	4.204	215,332,687
	1900	.....	11,289,314	44,567,907	3.956	119,158	452,702	3.799	10,335,692
	1890	.....	6,105,891	23,373,621	3.828	18,923	77,595	4.101	6,654,038
	1880	.....	2,562,236	12,024,699	4.693	9,417	49,667	5.274	2,690,482
Flax.....	1908	.....	19,056,000	2,514,680	.132	80,000	8,244	.103	218,976,000
	1900	.....	13,934,000	1,646,274	.118	10,000	85	.009	16,980,646
	1890	241,389	16,096,000	2,188,021	.136	.....	.....	.....	216,337,389
	1880	1,565,546	8,756,000	1,248,919	.143	.....	.....	.....	210,321,546
Hemp.....	1908	11,250,000	12,426,000	1,086,805	.087	1,162,000	111,938	.096	222,514,000
	1900	11,750,630	6,800,000	450,269	.066	300,000	17,196	.057	25,588,715
	1890	23,022,000	373,182,000	37,341,956	.100	3496,000	54,323	.110	95,708,000
	1880	10,050,000	349,804,000	3,068,004	.062	1,385,100	77,992	.056	58,468,900
Jute.....	1908	.....	215,066,000	6,504,920	.030	436,000	19,377	.044	214,630,000
	1900	.....	205,386,000	3,956,413	.019	54,000	1,315	.024	206,249,826
	1890	.....	180,798,000	3,249,926	.018	888,000	10,617	.013	2179,960,000
	1880	.....	164,942,000	5,075,945	.031	1,232,000	466,743	.054	2163,710,000
Manila.....	1908	.....	104,934,000	8,974,617	.086	5,822,000	525,327	.090	299,112,000
	1900	.....	85,248,000	7,172,368	.084	2,042,000	246,034	.120	123,241,820
	1890	.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	.....	.....
Sisal.....	1908	.....	207,988,000	14,047,369	.068	5,240,000	326,116	.062	2202,748,000
	1900	.....	153,842,000	11,782,263	.077	2,786,000	205,568	.074	146,352,853
	1890	.....	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	.....	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	.....	.....
Other vegetable fibers.....	1908	.....	47,664,000	2,367,922	.050	1,118,000	63,419	.057	246,546,000
	1900	.....	33,402,000	1,866,218	.041	3,706,000	201,855	.054	229,696,000
	1890	.....	120,588,000	7,761,864	.064	10,686,000	736,627	.069	2169,902,000

<sup>1</sup> From report of National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and does not include mohair.

<sup>2</sup> Consumption figures arrived at by deduction.

<sup>3</sup> Includes manila, etc.

<sup>4</sup> Includes fibrous grasses.

<sup>5</sup> Included under "Hemp."

<sup>6</sup> Included under "Other vegetable fibers."

<sup>7</sup> Includes sisal.



In the preparation of the above table access has been had to a number of sources, but only approximate accuracy can be claimed for some of the statistics. Except for 1908 the statistics of production and consumption relate to the preceding year, and except where otherwise stated were collected by the Census Bureau. Those for imports and exports are for the fiscal year ending June 30. The aggregate quantity of textile materials produced in the United States in 1908, as shown in the table, is 6,823,599,121 pounds; the quantity imported, 819,611,607 pounds; and the quantity exported, 3,840,147,569 pounds. In 1880 the production of textile fibers in the United States amounted to 2,977,309,046 pounds, which indicates an increase of nearly 130 per cent in twenty-eight years.

The imports of textile materials during this period have increased 129 per cent and the exports 110 per cent, while the consumption has increased from 1,353,535,766 pounds to 3,297,865,069 pounds, or 143 per cent. The most notable features shown by the table are the increases in the production and consumption of cotton and in the consumption of silk. In the consumption of silk the United States ranks next to China and consumes about one-fifth of the total production. The increasing importance of manila, sisal, and istle for use in the manufacture of cordage and twine is noteworthy; the increase in the quantity of jute imported has about kept pace with the increase in the production of cotton, because by far the greater portion of this material is used in the manufacture of bagging for covering cotton bales.